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FLEET TO ACT AT ONCE IF GERMANS REFUSE TO SIGN

Several Warships Are at Rosyth
Ready for Sea on War Footing
—Airships R-33 and R-34 on
Way to Germany With Bombs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Naval measures are being taken, enabling the British fleet to act immediately should the Germans refuse to sign the terms, several warships lying at Rosyth having been got ready for sea on a war footing. The airships R-33 and R-34, have left for the German coast, with guns mounted fore and aft and loaded with bombs. Both will be out two days, the former being bound for the Baltic, the latter for Heligoland and the Kiel Canal, where important photographic work will be done.

Scheidemann Foreign Policy Approved
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A German wireless message states that the Vorwärts pronounces it of the utmost importance that Philip Scheidemann's foreign policy has been approved by the Majority Socialist Party conference almost unanimously, with the result that the government Socialists will have the conference's backing, should they refuse to sign the revised peace treaty. The paper does not deny, the wireless message adds, the existence of a controversy between the two Majority Socialist ministers, Mr. Robert Schmidt, Food Minister, and the Minister for Economics, Mr. Wessels, but expresses the hope that a friendly settlement will be reached, and states that the controversy will in no case cause a crisis in the state government, before the decision on the peace question is taken.

A further German wireless message states that it is reliably announced that the transport of Poles through Germany has come to an end.

Another Appeal to the Pope

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The Archbishop of Vienna has appealed to the Pope to intervene in connection with the peace treaty, in order to obtain better terms for Austria. The Pope has replied in the same terms as those used when the Archbishop of Cologne made a similar appeal.

Berlin Strike and Allies' Reply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Communications from Germany state that great excitement has prevailed in Berlin, because, owing to the fact that the printers' strike has prevented the publication of newspapers, nothing has been known regarding the Allies' reply to the German counter-proposals. To allay the excitement, the government has ordered 500,000 copies of provincial papers, containing the text, to be sent to Berlin.

Comment on the Versailles Incident

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—In describing the regrettable incidents, which took place on the departure of the German delegates from Versailles on Monday, the Echo de Paris says that the crowd outside the hotel took certain gestures on the part of the German secretaries and typists as provocations and consequently hooted and later in the evening broke the police cordon.

At Noisy-le-Roi station the scenes were much more violent and were the result, the paper states, of deliberate organization on the part of some Paris elements. The automobiles containing the German delegates were pelted with stones and empty bottles. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau escaped by taking a byway, but some of the other members of the delegation were hit and two of the French military chauffeurs were injured.

The police are blamed for not taking sufficient precaution, but it seems also established that the attitude of the subordinates of the German delegation provoked the crowd.

Called "New Declaration of War"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday).—A German wireless message states that the stormiest opposition has greeted the published extracts of the allied reply to the German counter-proposals and great surprise has been caused by the abuse of the German people, in the covering note, which is no longer expected, and by the empty repetition of accusations long ago disproven. The message adds that the Vorwärts, in a report from Weimar, echoes the general feeling by pronouncing the covering note a new declaration of war.

Never in history has a peacefully-inclined people been so shamefully abused. The German people must continue to fight for right and life by replying with a firm "no" to the peace of the entente capitalism.

the Austrian peace mission, in his note to the Peace Conference, protests against the detachment of territory from German Austria. He is reported to have declared that the new German-Austrian State would "form a second Alsace-Lorraine, doubly greater in size and condemned to remain without defense, a considerable part of the ancient nation being subjected to much younger peoples. That domination could never be supported by the former or exercised by the latter."

Dr. Renner is said to declare that the incorporation of territory of German Austria in the Tzecho-Slovak State is in contradiction to the fundamentals proclaimed by the Allies themselves and he points out, the dispatches say, that the German-Austrian State and the organization of the provinces was effected on the theory that the sovereign will of the people is the creative force of a state.

Complaint is made that German states near the Alps should be deprived of defense and means of existence, their most important industries and most indispensable natural products being taken from them.

German Annexation Schemes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday).—Official information has been received of German machinations to effect the annexation of the Russian Baltic provinces. The Baltic barons, to preserve their old privileges, have offered one-third of their land for distribution among German colonists, and already large numbers of Germans have been transferred and are posing as Balts. To a formal demand made to the German Government through the Spa commission for an apology in connection with the arrest of British naval officers at Libau, no reply has yet been received. At a meeting of the Supreme Economic Council, it was decided that the responsibility for allowing the nationals to resume trade relations with Germany within the limits laid down by the blockade must lie with competent authorities of each allied and associated country.

GENERAL ANDRANIK ON ARMENIA'S FUTURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Just as Turkey's representatives are putting in a plea for the retention of the integrity of the Turkish Empire before the peace council in Paris, the great Armenian leader, General Andranik, perhaps Turkey's most dreaded foe in the battlefield, has arrived on a private visit to England. General Andranik lays no claim to being a politician, but speaking today by means of an interpreter to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he said: "The Armenian people will be saved for good or ill, and Armenia will have her independence if the allied and associated powers keep to the ideals they have all along professed. But if they, to serve their own selfish ends, should frustrate the aspirations of the small nations, there will be no peace for the world."

The Armenian people, he added, are patiently waiting to hear the final decision as to frontiers of the states once under Ottoman rule, and as to the powers which have been appointed over them. The world should not forget at this juncture that Turkey during her entire history has contributed nothing to civilization but bloodshed and desolation.

England and Soviet Power in East

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Bolshevik wireless report that England is sending volunteer detachments to Persia, owing to her decision to combat the Soviet power in the East is denied in British military circles.

DR. E. A. RUMELY PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—When arraigned before Judge John C. Knox in the criminal branch of the United States District Court here, Edward A. Rumely, former managing editor of the New York Evening Mail, entered a tentative plea of not guilty to an indictment charging him with having made false returns to the alien property custodian regarding ownership of that paper. Mr. Rumely's attorney was given until next week to change the plea or take other action.

REPARATION OF NEGROES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The British Government, it is announced, is taking steps to repatriate Negroes in the British ports, where racial riots have recently occurred, and the Shipping Ministry has arranged for transport to Africa for men willing to go.

PROVISIONS FOR GERMANY

DEAL, England (Wednesday).—The eight American steamers with cargoes of provisions for Germany which were detained here for a few days have proceeded for German ports.

STATES ADVISED TO REAFFIRM ACTION

View Expressed That Many
Have Received Incorrect
Certified Copy of the Federal
Woman Suffrage Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Undoubtedly the same incorrect certified copy of the Federal Woman's Suffrage Resolution that was sent to the Illinois Legislature was also sent to all other states, and those states which have ratified the amendment should, in that case, take the steps that Illinois did in affirming their ratification in order to avoid possible legal contests in the future, said Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, in discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the situation that caused the Illinois Legislature on June 14 to reaffirm its action of June 10.

The error in the certified copy of the amendment resolution prepared in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington was discovered by Mrs. Trout and Mrs. J. M. McGraw of the legislative committee of the association.

A part of the resolution, said Mrs. Trout, which should have read "to all intents and purposes" appeared in the certified copy, "for all events and purposes."

On account of this change in the language, it was thought possible that legal quibbles might arise later on and the ratification of Illinois be contested, Mrs. Trout said. The State of Illinois now has a good clear record, she stated, and added that it was of great importance that each state which has ratified the amendment look into this matter and see that its legislative action is unassailable. Mrs. Trout said she presumed that to states that have not ratified the amendment, corrected certified copies had been sent, but she was not sure of this fact.

Regarding the future work of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Trout declared that the association has pledged itself quite heavily to aid other states that are poorly organized and have little funds with which to work. Mrs. Trout calls to make speeches in eight states that have not ratified the amendment.

The Illinois Association will now turn its attention to securing a full suffrage provision in the new state Constitution to be drafted at a convention in January, 1920. They will also carry on a campaign to have only the highest type of men elected as delegates to the constitutional convention. The delegates will be nominated Sept. 10 and elected Nov. 4 of this year.

On Tuesday the Illinois Association will give a jubilee dinner to the members of the Illinois Legislature and Governor and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, in celebration of ratification of the suffrage amendment by Illinois.

Massachusetts Senate Acts

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Senate yesterday voted, 34 to 5, to ratify the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, and under suspension of the rules sent the resolution to the House.

OUTBREAK IN VENICE REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Italian Embassy last night issued a statement with reference to the report that serious disorders had occurred in Venice and that action by the American authorities was necessary. "That the disturbance took place on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, possibly at Spalato, appears to be clear from the wording of the report," the statement said. "It is inconceivable that an allied tribunal would be created in Venice to supersede Italian civil authorities."

DOCTORS RESCIND PLEA FOR BEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Allied Medical Association of America, which recently went on record here in favor of 2 1/2 per cent beer, as necessary in some cases for patients, has now rescinded that action. The resolution to rescind was introduced by Dr. Dinshah P. Ghadiali, in charge of the police reserve aviation school in this city, who was not present when the original resolution was offered. Dr. Ghadiali was in favor of prohibition.

COMMUNIST DIRECTORY FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Berlin message quotes the Arbeiter Zeitung as stating that a Communist Directory has been formed at Vienna, in which a Hungarian representative is taking part.

SPAIN RECOGNIZES NEW STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department is advised that the Spanish Government has officially recognized the government of the Tzecho-Slovak State.

SPARTACISTS RELEASE PRISONERS AT WEIMAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says that the Spartacists attempted a coup d'état at Weimar on Tuesday night. Uniformed men released 60 prisoners, and after persuading some soldiers to join them, marched to the castle where members of the Cabinet are quartered. Here they overpowered the sentinels, but were routed when reinforcements came to the aid of the sentinels and a battle raged in the streets.

OFFICIAL BRITISH VIEW OF LEAGUE

White Paper With Commentary
on Covenant Published—Document Called Solemn Agreement Between Sovereign States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A White Paper is published containing the official British commentary on the League of Nations covenant. The introduction, after reviewing the manner in which the covenant took shape, reads: "The document that has emerged from these discussions is not the constitution of a super-state, but, as its title explains, it is a solemn agreement between sovereign states, which consent to limit their complete freedom of action on certain points for the greater good of themselves and the world at large."

"Recognizing that one generation cannot hope to bind its successors by written words, the commission has worked throughout on the assumption that the league must continue to depend on the free consent, in the last resort, of its component states. But while acceptance of the political facts of the present has been one of the principles on which the commission has worked, it has sought to create a framework which should make possible and encourage an indefinite development in accordance with the ideas of the future."

Many Amendments Rejected

"If it has been chary of describing what the league shall do, it has been chary of describing what it shall not do. A number of amendments have been deliberately rejected, not because the commission was not in sympathy with the proposals, but because it was thought better to leave the hands of the statesmen of the future as free as possible and to allow the league as a living organization to discover its own best lines of development."

The commentary then reviews the covenant, article by article. Dealing with Article XXI, it reads: "Article XXI makes it clear that the covenant is not intended to abrogate or amend any other agreements, so long as they are consistent with its own terms, into which the members of the league may have entered, or may enter hereafter, for further assurance of peace. Such agreements would include special treaties for compulsory arbitration and military conventions that are genuinely defensive. The Monroe Doctrine and similar understandings are put in same category. They have shown themselves in history to be not the instruments of national ambition but guarantees of peace."

Origin of Monroe Doctrine

"The origin of the Monroe Doctrine is well known. It was proclaimed in 1823 to prevent America becoming a theater for the intrigues of European absolutism. At first a principle of American foreign policy, it has become an international understanding, and it is not illegitimate for the people of the United States to ask that this covenant should recognize this fact. In its essence it is consistent with the spirit of the covenant; and indeed the principles of the league, as expressed in Article X, represent the extension to the whole world of the principles of the doctrine; while, should any dispute arise to the meaning of the latter, the ever arisen between American and European powers, the league is there to settle it."

LANCASHIRE COTTON EMPLOYERS' STAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Consensus has been caused in Lancashire cotton circles by the announcement from the employers' organizations' conference, which was held by the Labor Minister to be held in London today, would not be attended by representatives of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation and the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association.

The reason given by the employers for the action which renders the conference abortive, is they are not prepared to enter into further negotiations with the operatives until the latter are empowered with more authority than when they last conferred with the employers in Manchester with regard to hours and wages.

DRAINING OF ZUYDER ZEE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Draining of the Zuyder Zee has been begun at Medemblik.

CHINA'S STAND ON SHANTUNG DECISION

Reports of Agitation Against
Japan Cause No Surprise
Among Chinese in London—
Possibility of Boycott Foreseen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to London, returned from Paris yesterday, having apparently finished with the Peace Conference, as far as he is concerned. All the other Chinese delegates are also leaving, and it is probable that there is little left to interest them. Despite numerous rumors, it is considered certain that China will sign the peace treaties in which she is concerned, but with a reservation over the Shantung question.

Although no definite information has been received in England regarding the Chinese agitation against Japan over the Shantung decision, the fact that reports of such agitation have gained currency does not cause surprise among the Chinese in London. Such Chinese consider that it is probable that the agitation may spread until it affects the subjects of the four powers which agreed to Japan's claims. They nevertheless consider that such a movement, however secret it might be, could hardly continue without the Chinese Government's approval, but they do not believe that this approval would be extended.

Objects of Agitation

The object of the agitation, it is pointed out, may probably be less to cause intervention of the powers than to scare Japan into concessions, but as Japan is an Asiatic nation, the effect is considered likely to be the reverse. At the same time, the situation is full of possibilities for the western powers which sanctioned the Shantung decision, and it is not thought impossible that a boycott may soon be aimed at them and the agitation extended to demonstrations against their subjects.

China is, however, particularly anxious just now to win the sympathy of the western powers and obtain much financial and similar support in developing her natural possessions and industrial enterprises.

Moreover, the Chinese delegates, charged with arranging these financial and commercial matters, are already here. Liang Chi-chao has already been in the process, and C. T. Wang has commenced negotiations with British houses and firms, assisted by Yih Kung-cho, of the Chinese Ministry of Communications. Anxiety lest anything untoward should happen in the Far East which would jeopardize the success of their negotiations is attributed to them.

Japan May Send Troops

The China Association has received a cablegram stating that despite the low stocks, business is very quiet. This fact is regarded as an ominous tribute to the state of unrest and any widespread development of trouble is likely to be extremely detrimental to business for the time being. British official circles hold that Japan is likely to send further troops to China, should agitation spread, but declare that China will not abide by the Shantung decision, and toward which she will never accept, and which the Chinese people would never permit the government to accept.

Warning on Shantung Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The case of China against the Shantung award was presented at the Capitol on Wednesday by Jeremiah W. Jenks of the University of New York, who appeared before the House Immigration Committee. Professor Jenks was a member of the Dillingham Immigration Commission. His statement on this phase of the conference settlement was a warning to the United States that no permanent peace can be based on an injustice; that it will inevitably result in war, and that this country will be brought into it, willingly or unwillingly.

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FOREIGN EMBASSIES IN PETROGRAD SEARCHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Moscow wireless message states that searches were made in all foreign embassies and legations in Petrograd on Tuesday.

A further message states that an organization of German counter-revolutionaries and monarchists has been discovered in Odessa. The organization was working for agreement with the Russian reactionaries and had sent a delegation to Admiral Koltchak, headed by Mr. Zingor, chief of staff of the German secret service.

AIR SERVICE PLEA BY NAVY SECRETARY

Mr. Daniels Urges Increase to
\$36,000,000 in Appropriation
for Naval Aviation—Necessary, He Says, for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Naval aviation cannot be developed adequately in the United States with an appropriation of less than \$36,000,000, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee yesterday, when the House bill providing only \$15,000,000 was under consideration. Mr. Daniels also urged that the aviation programs of the navy, the army, and the post office be kept separate. It is expected that the Senate will increase the appropriation to the minimum stated by Mr. Daniels, who originally asked for \$45,000,000.

In the House debate, it was argued that all aviation services should be combined in the interests of economy, but Mr. Daniels believes that the needs of naval aviation are so essentially different from army or commercial aviation that combining them would retard progress.

"Flying over the water requires a knowledge of navigation," Mr. Daniels said, "whereas flying over the land does not. I have no doubt that the first trans-Atlantic flight, which will come back with proof that he could not have made the flight if he had not known the conditions peculiar to the sea. Besides, naval aircraft must be developed strictly as an arm of the navy, and it would be as logical to combine naval ordnance with army ordnance as to combine naval and army aviation."

Mr. Daniels says that the development of aviation will reduce the need of scout cruisers and will necessitate real modification of the shipbuilding programs of all nations. Consequently, he wants ample funds for experimentation with both lighter-than-air craft and heavier-than-air craft. For the immediate future he would not approve quantity production of any type because improvements are being made so rapidly that types grow obsolete in a short time.

After the experimentation that will be possible with the appropriation sought from Congress now, Mr. Daniels said he would go to Congress next winter with a request for a much larger amount.

"The United States is spending so much less than Great Britain, France, and possibly Italy, that we will get further behind than we are now in aviation if a desire for economy results in such a cut in the appropriation as the House has made," he asserted.

SUCCESSOR TO DR. CRESPI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Senator Fegari has replaced Dr. Silvio Crespi, who recently replaced Salvato Ragoli on the Italian Peace delegation and was made a member of the new Commission on Reparation, in the government, and as meetings of nearly all the parliamentary groups have decided to support the ministry, the probability of a crisis is considered disposed of.

Not a Partisan Question

"Now the chairman of the Republican National Committee insists, and I think most wisely, that an international problem affecting not only our own, but the peoples of the world, should be divorced as far as possible from all partisan consideration, and determined upon its merits as a mighty national and international issue. But almost immediately after the return of Mr. Wilson from Paris, and upon the eve of the adjournment of the last Congress, more than one-third of the senators in this body placed their signatures to what is popularly known as a 'round robin,' and

LEAGUE DEBATE AROUSES CHARGE OF PARTISANSHIP

Charles S. Thomas, in United
States Senate, Assails Motives
of Supporters of Knox Reso-
lution—President Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The debate on the League of Nations in the United States Senate yesterday developed into a partisan one, in which Administration senators openly charged that the motive underlying the Knox resolution was not "lofty patriotism," but was, in reality, a "partisan measure to embarrass the President and vitiate the league covenant."

Charles S. Thomas, Democratic Senator from Colorado, supported by John Sharp Williams, Democratic Senator from Mississippi, challenged the Republican opposition to disprove partisanship by denying that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, which deals with international relations, had been packed by the majority with senators practically pledged to oppose the League of Nations, from the time the Lodge "round robin" was signed in the closing hours of the last Congress.

The Colorado Senator pointed out as typical of Republican opportunism and partisanship the resolution passed at the instance of Senator Borah, asking the Peace Conference to give a hearing to the representatives of the Irish Sinn Féin "a movement," he declared, "which did not represent the Irish Nationalist sentiment as typified by Parnell and Redmond, but an element which was found consorting, during the war, with the enemy of civilization and freedom and democracy."

"This resolution," Senator Thomas charged, "was sponsored by the enemies of the President, because of the possibility of the Irish-American vote in the election of United States senators. Without committing himself on the League of Nations or on the merits of the covenant, Senator Thomas attempted to establish that the opposition on the floor of the Senate had tried to kill it before it was really submitted to them in accordance with the Constitution, that they sought by every means to discredit the President and embarrass the work of the Peace Conference."

Quoting freely from authorities on the Constitution and the powers of the Senate in relation to the making of peace, Senator Thomas argued that it was not for the Senate to attempt to destroy a document before it was duly submitted to it as required by fundamental law. This, he said, is the very thing which the Republican leaders are attempting to do.

Debate Acrimonious

On the Republican side, the burden of the battle was borne by George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire. At times the atmosphere in the chamber became so heated that Senator Williams referred to the President's opponents as an "infernal gang."

"It is improper for the Senate either to adopt or reject the Peace Treaty in advance," said Senator Thomas in beginning his speech in opposition to the Knox resolution. "We should not attempt at this time to advise the Peace Conference as to what the treaty should contain. It not only is improper, but unwise."

Senator Thomas read from an interview given by Senator Knox in which he was credited as saying that the resolution was "colorless." "If the resolution is 'colorless,'" said Senator Thomas, "the time of the Senate should not be wasted in discussing it. If 'colorless,' it should now be withdrawn, as it could not accomplish any purpose whatever."

"It appears to me that is a shrewd attempt on the part of an able Senator to shift the burden of partisanship to the other side of the chamber. The man who votes upon such a question from a partisan viewpoint has no conception of the duties placed upon his shoulders. They alone would drag into the mire of partisan politics the mightiest question ever presented for the consideration of an American Congress."

"I fully agree that this should not be a partisan question. If it has assumed, or is assuming, a partisan character, then I contend that the Republican opponents of the treaty, not entirely, but almost entirely—must share the blame and the burden. One distinguished opponent of the treaty (Mr. Borah) has from the beginning insisted that it was the duty of his party to make this a question of a partisan character and that the Republican Party should array itself against the League of Nations."

Not a Partisan Question

"Now the chairman of the Republican National Committee insists, and I think most wisely, that an international problem affecting not only our own, but the peoples of the world, should be divorced as far as possible from all partisan consideration, and determined upon its merits as a mighty national and international issue. But almost immediately after the return of Mr. Wilson from Paris, and upon the eve of the adjournment of the last Congress, more than one-third of the senators in this body placed their signatures to what is popularly known as a 'round robin,' and



THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

An Anecdote

The scene which occurred between the King of Spain and the German Ambassador, Prince de Ratibor, when His Majesty heard of the escape of the German submarine U.C. 52 from Cadiz harbor has hitherto remained unrelated. A French journal gives the incident and the conversation which took place on that somewhat heated occasion. The King, when informed that the U.C. 52 had escaped in spite of the engagement taken by its officers, was attending a function at San Sebastian. He left immediately and drove alone to the Prince de Ratibor's. The following dialogue took place in French:

"I am told that the U.C. 52 has left Cadiz harbor."

"That is so, sire, the U.C. 52 has made for the open sea."

"How can this be? Your officers gave me their word!"

"In Germany only the word of honor counts; a simple promise does not bind."

"Then, in Spain, let me tell you, there is only one kind of word, and once given it is respected."

"Sire, I am the German Ambassador."

"Poutrez-moi la paix!"

And, furious, the King strode out of the Ambassador's room, slamming the door.

Clearly Barred

The German authorities, distressed, not to say outraged beyond expression, at the harshness of the allied peace terms, and seeking for the German people some adequate means of expressing their feelings on the matter have, according to recent dispatches from Copenhagen, sent out a telegram to the German states of which the following is a paraphrase: "By a decision of the Imperial Government, the Free States are requested to have all public amusements suspended for a week, and to allow in the theaters only such productions as correspond with the seriousness of these grievous days." No one would wish to be unkind about the matter, but such a request as this latter surely places a terrible responsibility on theater managers. It is not easy to think of suitable plays, but "All's Well That Ends Well," by Usher Shakespeare, is clearly barred.

New Games for Old

Whether the progressivists in English cricket, who have so far annihilated venerable tradition as to cause the new season to open with two-day instead of three-day county matches, will prove triumphant in the end, remains to be seen. They declare the game had become dull; that public support was waning; that some "hustling" was needed. They maintain that the movements of the game were too slow and that if, among other amplexes, the outcrying batsman's disconsolate saunter to the far-distant pavilion and the incoming batsman's confident stroll from pavilion to pitch were modified by way of a little "speeding up," then the game would become more interesting to the spectators, and two days would become ample for a county match. But there are arguments on both sides. The assertions of the revolutionaries are met with stout denial by many prominent supporters of the game who are not prepared to admit that the two-day match or the element of hustle were necessary to the prosperity of the game. They are firmly convinced, moreover, that such changes as have come into operation for this experimental season may make an interesting fixture, but that that fixture is not the grand old institution, the county match.

The East Indian Merchant

In the readjustments of the new peace the merchants of Java are making plans for a long-desired direct dealing with American markets. Before the war, trade between the East Indies and the United States went, in the old phrase, "round Robin Hood's barn"; the East Indian merchant sent his goods to a Dutch or English port, where they were forwarded to a trans-Atlantic destination. Under such conditions, the western markets had comparatively little place in the plans of East Indian commerce, but the present keen concern of these eastern business interests in the probable growth of trade under more direct connections with the United States shows that the idea was only waiting for opportunity to express itself. On the island of Java the new era is already visible in many ways. Public works are being undertaken in practically every city; and Batavia alone is said to be a prospective customer for some 20,000,000 tons of iron and steel tubes. New

mines are being opened and agriculture is responding, here as elsewhere, to the impetus given by the increased need for food products. In the new point of view, therefore, the payment of extra freight, port taxes, and other fees incidental to reaching an American port by way of London or Holland is an undesirable impediment to future commerce.

Excavations

With the passing of Mesopotamia out of Turkish control comes the opportunity to recover, so far as orderly and widely planned excavations can do it, the history of the civilizations that once flourished there. An expedition is about to begin work which for the first time will make a complete chart of the country, locating every trace of ancient ruins in this land where all the architectural grandeur of cities, great and populous long before the Christian era, has gradually disappeared under the surface of the earth. No such investigation was possible while the Turks ruled Mesopotamia, for the conditions under which Turkey allowed the archaeologists to work were more discouraging than helpful, and many promising spots for examination were in the possession of unfriendly native tribes over which Turkish authority had little control. With changed conditions the recovery of the past is now about to be undertaken so systematically that a reasonably comprehensive history of Babylon and Sumer will probably at last be written from their ruins.

Paris Statues

As might have been expected the project for the elimination of inartistic public statuary from Paris, which has been submitted to the Paris Municipal Council, has stirred discussion. Mr. Deville, who makes the proposal, accompanies it with a list of about 50 statues, which might be done away with: from the point of view of art criticism, "their room is better than their company." But actually doing away with them is another matter. There are so many difficulties that the threatened statues are likely to keep their pedestals. "One cannot," says a writer in *Le Temps*, "invite a man to get up and go, without any excuse in the way of provocation on his part, proceed to kick him out of the door." The public statues of distinguished men, once they are in place, occupy much this position of an invited guest: some people may criticize them, but a great many will object to their removal. More than that, Paris, like other cities, finds when the public statuary is critically examined, that a citizen whose distinction has lessened with time may have been perpetuated by an admirable statue, whereas another whose distinction has grown is found "immortalized" by a mediocre artist. It has been long admitted that the Gambetta statue in the Place du Carrousel is not as ornamental as one might wish; but there would be popular objection to its removal. And so with a good many others.

No Changes Anticipated

The discovery of a long-lost letter from Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, to Caesar Augustus Rodney, nephew of Caesar Rodney, another signer of that document, reveals information that the declaration was not actually signed on the 4th of July. "Now that I am on the subject," wrote Mr. McKean, in August, 1813, replying to a question by Mr. Rodney, "I will tell you some truth, not generally known. In the printed journal of Congress for 1776, Vol. 2, it would appear that the Declaration of Independence was signed on the 4th of July by the members, whose names are there inserted; but that is not so, for no person signed it on that day nor for many days after. . . . On the 4th of July 1776 the Declaration of Independence was ordered to be engrossed, on parchment & then to be signed." Mr. McKean adds that after the 4th he was away from Philadelphia for some months assisting General Washington in completing a "Camp of ten thousand men," and that he then returned to Congress and added his own signature. It is all very interesting, but of course it will not make any difference to the Fourth.

A Japanese Observatory

Wherever ships put to sea for trade in Japanese waters there will be satisfaction in the news that Japan is moving toward the establishment of a meteorological observatory at Kobe, whilst in Japan itself the likelihood of soon possessing charts of their own can hardly fail to be a matter of important concern to the shipping interests. Hitherto the charts used by Japanese mariners have been imported from England, but now a number of the shipping firms, under the leadership of Mr. S. Shinjo, manager of the Osaka Shosha Kaisha in Kobe, have got together and raised the funds necessary to establish a marine meteorological observatory. The sum of about 235,000 yen has been subscribed, and more money will doubtless be forthcoming if it is needed to make the Japanese observatory equal to those of other countries. The new observatory contemplates the widest possible field of usefulness: it will record and predict meteorological conditions, chart the Japanese waters, test compasses, dynamometers and other maritime apparatus, and keep in communication by wireless with ships at sea. Naturally all other shipping in that part of the world will benefit.

FILMS AND EMPLOYMENT

Continuing the work of the moving picture industry of the United States during the war, it is now announced that most of the big exhibitors will cooperate with the War Department in its effort to obtain immediate and suitable employment for discharged service men. As a result of a request from Col. Arthur Woods, it is estimated that slides will be thrown on the screen before audiences aggregating 20,000,000 people weekly, explaining the problem of employment for soldiers and sailors, and inviting the cooperation of the public.

IN THE CITY OF SOUND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There are for me certain streets which I shall always think of vocally; which are, in the widely woven warp and woof of my remembrance, a thread of sound instead of color or of line. Strange, invisible streets crisscrossing a curious realm of recollection.

There is a street in Tunis which I would not recognize were I to see it again with my bodily eyes, and yet it has become such an integral part of my consciousness that whenever I hear a certain sound I am again lying half awake, half asleep, in the early morning in that North African city. A peculiar rattle: a metallic unfurling, and a sudden slam! I start and rub my eyes, and then I smile in spite of my disquietment at being so unceremoniously awakened. The little Arab across the street has just rolled up the iron curtains which all night have protected his small store, in which are piled rolls of wire sheep's wool and softest, creamiest lamb's wool. At this signal, like a flock of hens in a barnyard roused by the crowing of the cock, all the shutters up and down the length of the street roll rattling up. It is only daybreak, to be sure, but adieu to sleep! For now that the shops are open the street cries begin, and a perfect medley assaults our ears. They hawk everything in the streets of Tunis, it seems. I distinctly remember a cart loaded with shoes going vociferously up and down a steeply ascending boulevard as if people would rise from their beds and rush out into the open to bargain for boots! But these weird, unintelligible street cries are always heralded by the crash of iron shutters, the opening of myriad metallic lids of the myriad eyes of tiny shops. No, I did not remember the street in Tunis, but the ripping flutter of its iron eyelids—the final reverberation of these clangs—then, for me, the life of that narrow thoroughfare.

There is another street unforgettablely recorded—a wide southern street in Florida. At the corner is a group of palm trees, and upon their sharply slashed, sword-like leaves the wind plays as upon castanets. Clatter-clatter-clatter: fingers of thinnest wood are playing fantastically upon the air—playing an unvarying ditty, indescribably agitating. Clatter-clatter-clatter—the long, bony fingers shiver in the southern breeze as if they would never be warm for all the tropical sun. And I—lie half awake and listen to the faint rattling whippers of these bodiless musicians: listen to them clanking and shaking their aerial castanets in a sort of soulless frenzy—while the breeze excites them to ever wilder movement.

The next street that crisscrosses this aural map runs by a New England schoolyard. There are garden paths which at certain seasons are fringed with bobbing gay flowers. So, at certain hours, this yard is thick with a crowd of audible blooms. At recess what a gay, hilarious rush of feet! What a chorus of little voices! I cannot imagine how any make themselves heard when all are shouting so. It is a sweet habitude from the distance of my open window, like a flower garden running riot over some untrammelled back yard. Now and then I hear them sing, in prim unison, and then I see neat rows of marguerites and pansies, demurely petaled, uniformly set out. Perhaps of all my streets, this is the dearest one.

And as I sometimes walk in retrospect down these vocal thoroughfares, I meet there people whose, like the streets, exist in my memory only by their voices—one woman with golden accents, whose words fell in such musical cadence that listening to her speak was more dreamlike, more enchanting, than listening to a song. I have forgotten her face; only her words like the drops from a honeycomb slowly fall upon the crystal plate of my memory.

And a big, buxom girl, with round red arms and round red face, with a voice so thin—so incredibly tiny that it might have issued from a paper doll! No, you never can tell me that she was a real person. That piping treble, like flattest tissue paper, gave her away. She was only a doll-figure for all her avoidfulness.

One more, and this is a tall, emaciated Negro, put together like spoons on strings—too bony in some places, too limp in others. Grotesque, you might call her. I suppose, but when, about her household work, she sang—oh, calla lily, pure and high with a golden throat, blooming from a lowly darkened pot! No longer do I see the black woman. No I hear a song, musical, melancholy, soaring up, up—lovely beyond compare, touching beyond tears.

O lovely lily clean
O lily spring green,
O lily bursting white,
Dear lily of delight,
Spring in my heart again
That I may flower to men!

There are other vocal dwellers in my vocal city, but these are all that I may tell about today.

GERMAN GUN GIVEN TO A KANSAS FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JUNCTION CITY, Kansas.—On the farm which marks the termination of Coronado's northern march into the wilderness in 1541, a German cannon, captured by the American forces in France, will find its abiding place. The cannon will be presented by the government to a private individual, a very

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TREES AND SHRUBS OF JUNE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

For years England has been sending rhododendrons to this country, but the majority have never given a good account of themselves, at least in the colder sections. English growers do not seem to realize the peculiar adaptability of their climate to the growing of rhododendrons, or that varieties which flourish there may be worthless in many other places. Interest is added to the situation by the fact that it is American plants which they have been using to produce the specimens which they so greatly prize, and which go to form the magnificent displays shown in May. England has no rhododendrons of its own, but by crossing an American species from the Appalachian Mountains, called Rhododendron catawbiense, with species from the Himalayas, very happy results have been attained.

Now, as a result of the ruling made by the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington, no more rhododendrons of any kind can be admitted to this country. It remains to be seen, therefore, what the future holds in the way of developing the native species, of which there are several excellent kinds, particularly R. maximum and R. carolinianum. In addition to these, three species come from the Carolina mountains, although maximum is also found as far north as New England. Catawbiense in itself would make a most satisfactory rhododendron if it were not for the color of the flowers. This color is a harsh magenta, which harmonizes only with white flowers. Professor Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, thinks that by careful selection this rhododendron might be greatly improved in a few years, daintier colors and perhaps a white flowered variety being produced.

AN INDIANA SONG WRITER

From the Indianapolis News.

Every Hoosier, perhaps, knows that "On the Banks of the Wabash" is his state song. Fewer know the name of the author and fewer still, except down Terre Haute way, know very much about him, though he was a figure in his day, and the composer of many songs that are not yet forgotten. His brother, Theodore Dreiser, in a new volume of biography, tells many things about Paul Dresser (né Dreiser) that have not hitherto been available, except in the legends of his friends, of whom there were many from Broadway to Terre Haute. If Theodore's portrait is accurate, and in all his writings he has shown no inclination to gloss over the failings of his fellow-men, friend or foe, Paul was worthy of the acquaintance of fellow-Hoosiers as a man as well as the writer of the state song.

Paul Dresser was an entertainer with a "medicine show," an end man in a minstrel company, the writer of a "funny column" in a small city newspaper, a blackface monologist, an actor in melodrama, a playwright, and later in life a song writer of national reputation, and part owner of a prosperous New York music publishing house. "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me," "The Convict and the Bird," "On the Bowery," and other sentimental songs widely popular in their day were among his compositions.

As Theodore pictures him, he was not without failings, but an entirely lovable being, generous to an extreme, irresponsible, simple-minded, a born raconteur and "mixer," something of a dandy, eager, emotional, overflowing with sentiment, and easily touched by the misfortune of his fellow-men. Theodore's earliest memory of him was as a benefactor who had come back home to rescue the Dreiser family from poverty. Later in New York, where Theodore joined him, he was constantly befriending "down-and-out" actors, working for the release from prison of persons he thought wrongfully or too harshly punished, or sending a ton of coal or a sack of flour to a needy widow of a friend.

He was not, apparently, to refuse to give either of his time or money when a case of need presented itself. Nor was his kindness confined to befriending the financially needy. It flowed from him at all times in words and deeds, and deeds and words. In the quarrels between him and Theodore, for which the latter acknowledged the blame, he was the one who forced a reconciliation, who made the advances, and confessed himself at fault. The distress of others seemed to give him actual physical pain. He was one of those who give more to life than they receive, and usually themselves end in need of the things that throughout life they have given to others. When the firm of which he was a member failed he crumpled up before his time because he believed his financial and social glory was at an end, and he was appalled at the possible loss of his friends. Such is the picture that Dreiser draws. It is an affecting portrait, and exceedingly well done. Whatever his faults as a novelist, Dreiser had the keenest affection for his brother, and he has pictured him feelingly and unforgettably.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 744)

Father of Ambassador Wallace
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Kindly permit me to correct statement in your editorial paragraph of April 18, on Mr. Hugh Campbell Wallace, which gave an erroneous impression regarding the parentage and youth of the new Ambassador to France.

Your note asserts that "his father kept a store," the boy did odd jobs and was a shrewd juvenile trader. The only foundation for this statement is the fact that Thomas Bates Wallace, in his early manhood, and years before his son Hugh was born, had owned an interest in two or three stores in different parts of Missouri. But he was a lawyer by profession, one of four lawyers, indeed, in a family of six brothers. Another of the four became known as Judge William Cyrus Wallace, of Napa, California, long distinguished among western jurists. Thomas B. Wallace abandoned the practice of law for the public service at the beginning of the Civil War. During that war, and for some years thereafter—the period of Hugh Wallace's birth and childhood—the father was United States marshal for the western district of Missouri. His commissions, the first signed by President Lincoln, the second by President Johnson, and both countersigned by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, are in my possession.

Besides the integrity and quiet, fearless efficiency betokened by this long holding of a responsible and often dangerous war-time office, in that turbulent border State, the elder Wallace was a lover of books, a lifelong student, and somewhat widely known as a man of accurate information—a man to whom disputes on historical and other subjects were occasionally referred from distant parts of the State for settlement.

Another of his characteristics was his intense loyalty to country and State. As in many of his contemporaries, this sometimes expressed itself in what may now seem unreasonable prejudice. Widely traveled though he was, to him no state could be compared with Missouri. An amusing illustration of this trait was his refusal to read Dickens' novels after the publication of "American Notes." He felt that the great English master of fiction had not only ridiculed but had misrepresented America, after accepting the whole-hearted hospitality of Americans.

Inheriting his father's fondness for men and affairs, and his aptness for responsibility, Hugh Wallace naturally found his way early into politics, as well as into large business enterprises. He never engaged in what your writer calls "stock-herding," but many other interests of the northwest, to which he removed in the eighties, enlisted his effort. Those who have known him longest and best, however, and who know how largely his education and self-reliance were the product of that early home of culture and character, would all, I am sure, be glad to read your prediction that he will be regarded in France as a "typical American."

(Signed)
NETTIE WALLACE WILLIAMS.
San Francisco, April 28, 1919.

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overlooked if one has room for them. Some varieties are distinct and beautiful garden plants. Like those of most single roses the flowers last only a few days, but those days are filled with delight for the happy owner of the garden where they appear.

The American Hawthorn

While the Far East and other remote corners of the world are being explored for new trees to grow in American gardens, some of the most beautiful native kinds are almost wholly neglected. This is true in particular of the American hawthorn, a tree about which the public knows curiously little. Eighteen years ago only sixteen species were known in America, and botanists felt sure that few if any others would ever be discovered. In these 18 years, though, hundreds of species have been brought to light through the efforts of Professor Sargent. At least 450 distinct species have been grown to flowering size and named. There are several hundred kinds in addition which are known to exist, although the work of classifying them has not yet been finished. It is interesting to learn that there are many more hawthorns on the North American continent than all the rest of the world put together. Europe has only fifteen species, and there are no greater number in Asia. All the American kinds are white flowered. The pink or red hawthorns often seen in gardens are introductions from Great Britain.

In spite of the many species found here, hawthorns are not seen in cultivation to any such extent as across the water. Yet there are places in America where the ubiquity of the thorn suggests England or Ireland. Visitors to the northern part of Nova Scotia are surprised oftentimes to find hawthorn hedges everywhere and hawthorn trees growing wild in the pastures, sometimes to such an extent as to become a nuisance. The hedges are picturesque and are useful, too, for the plants have such stout spines that they are wholly impenetrable and more successful in excluding unwelcome guests, human or animal, than ordinary fences.

Viburnum Lentago

Then there is a native American shrub which blooms in June and which has possibilities often overlooked. This is *Viburnum lentago*, the nanny-berry of the roadside and the woodland. While not remarkably handsome, the white flower clusters rising above the green leaves are effective, and they are succeeded by dark blue-black fruit which hangs gracefully in red-stemmed clusters in the fall. This is one of the plants with which American nurseries are beginning to stock up, so that it can be obtained for garden work. There are many viburnums which are worth garden culture including several other native species.

It is interesting to find the blueberries now being used for garden decoration. There is no reason, of course, why they shouldn't be employed for this purpose, but there is a general inclination to disregard the so-called common plants in order to exhibit those from distant places or kinds which are not easy to grow. The blueberries are known botanically as *Vaccinium*, and a particularly fine grouping has been made on the grounds of Dr. George W. Woodward, of Chestnut Hill, in Philadelphia, adjoining Fairmount Park. The plants cover the side of a little hill, and close by are luxuriant flowering dogwoods, making a picture which is not easy to surpass for sheer beauty. Not only are the blueberries attractive in the spring, but they make a fine show of color in October and November, few plants in gardens being more decorative in the autumn.

Surely it is a matter for congratulation that the value of American plants for American gardens is being more widely appreciated, even though these plants are not the kind of things of which have been sung most freely by the nurserymen.

Construction

MEXICO SATISFIED IN JUAREZ AFFAIR

General Aguilar Makes No Protest Over Crossing of Border by United States Troops—Sympathetic Position Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Satisfaction with the way the Juarez episode has been managed was expressed to the United States Department of State yesterday by Gen. Candido Aguilar, confidential ambassador from the Mexican Government, who will leave Washington today for a visit of a week in New York before sailing for Europe, where he will visit France, Spain, Italy, and probably England.

General Aguilar's visit in Washington has been studied with interest as possibly reflecting a new attitude toward the United States by the Mexican Government. In view of his close relation to President Carranza, whose daughter is his wife, his actions are considered significant.

No protest has been made by him over the crossing of the border by United States troops, and the impression gained from his course is that Mexico is taking a more sympathetic position in regard to questions in dispute between the two nations.

As England, France, and Italy have not recognized the Carranza Government, the visit of General Aguilar to these countries will be watched with interest in diplomatic circles to see if he will repeat there the new attitude manifested in Washington. Upon his return to Mexico City, important changes in the international policies of President Carranza may be made.

General Aguilar informed the State Department that General Carranza has taken immediate steps to protect American citizens and to provide them safe transportation if they desire to leave.

The State Department directed attention to an editorial in El Heraldo de Mexico in which the action of the United States at Juarez was characterized as "magnanimous and entirely justified." This is accepted as another indication of a new official feeling toward the United States.

"If the Mexican Government could have had at its disposal sufficient war matériel," General Aguilar stated, "the pacification of the whole Republic would be a fact by this time. The American people must realize that pacification has not been effected, not on account of lack of willingness on the part of the government, but due to the insuperable difficulties which the government has been forced to meet."

He makes a plea for unrestricted export of war matériel to Mexico with which to subdue rebels and guarantee foreign rights.

Protecting Americans

State Department Has Asked Cooperation of Mexico

NEW YORK, New York.—In reply to a telegram sent to the United States Ambassador to Mexico calling attention to the "menace to American citizens due to the possibility of reprisals by Villa," and urging that prompt action be taken to insure their safety, the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico made public the following message received here yesterday from Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State: "Your telegram of June 16 addressed to Ambassador Fletcher received. Telegraphic instructions were sent to consul at Chihuahua, under date June 16, discreetly to advise American citizens in his district of the situation. Department is giving careful consideration to such steps as may be necessary to insure the safety of American citizens throughout the State of Chihuahua, and has requested the Mexican Government to cooperate in the protection and transportation of American citizens to the United States."

MILL STRIKE IS SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina.—An amicable adjustment of labor troubles between cotton mill owners and oper-

atives, which had existed for 10 weeks, has resulted in the return of the employees to work. Mill operatives went on strike at Charlotte and Concord, and a walkout was imminent at Annapolis when the settlement was reached. The mills were reopened on the "open shop" basis, and in future no discrimination will be made against union operatives.

GOVERNOR OF SONORA IN CARRANZA CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Announcement is made by the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans that Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Governor of the Mexican State of Sonora, has been made Secretary of Commerce and Industry in the Cabinet of President Carranza. It is also announced that General Elias Calles probably will be a candidate for the presidency in the elections in July. General Elias Calles is the Governor who imposed absolute prohibition on the State of Sonora four years ago. The State found it so successful that when the 300,000 inhabitants voted on renewal of the prohibition law for four years they approved it by a vote of approximately 11 to 1. Adolfo de la Huerta has been elected to succeed General Elias Calles as Governor of the State of Sonora.

INQUIRY INTO WAR DEPARTMENT OUTLAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Congressional investigation of war-time expenditures of the War Department was opened yesterday with Sergt. Charles B. Malcolm of company L, twenty-third engineers, who had just returned from France, testifying that he had seen large quantities of government property, both old and new, wantonly destroyed by fire. "The only apparent explanation," declared Malcolm, "was that the salvage officer did not care to sort the equipment."

DYE INDUSTRY DEFENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Urging protection for the dye industry, Joseph H. Choate Jr., general counsel of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., outlined to the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday the close connection between that industry and the general industrial progress of the country. He pointed out that Great Britain had gone further in building up its dye industry than was proposed by the American dye manufacturers, by giving a subsidy in addition to adopting a licensing plan for imports.

STRIKE CONFERENCE OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia.—A preliminary conference looking toward settlement of the strike of telephone employees here was opened yesterday by a committee of workers and officials of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph companies. The strike of several hundred telephone employees in Atlanta early in June was the prelude of the present strike of employees of the telephone companies in parts of the United States.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTS OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Boston Y. M. C. A. last evening, the following officers were elected: President, Arthur S. Johnson; vice-presidents, Albert H. Curtis and Henry W. Newhall; treasurer, Louis A. Crossett; recording secretary, Francis B. Luce, and general secretary, George W. Mehaffey, who will serve until his successor is secured.

DEBS IN PENITENTIARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia.—Eugene V. Debs, one-time Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, convicted of seditious utterances, has reached the federal penitentiary here to serve the remainder of his term of 10 years.

NEW ENGLAND MEN GET MEDALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Award of the Distinguished Service Cross to officers and men announced yesterday by the War Department included Lieuts. Clarence W. Geer, Torrington, Connecticut, and John S. Bruce, Franklin, New Hampshire.

MORE ARRESTS IN WINNIPEG AWAITED

Certain Leaders Said to Be Connected With American Bolshevik Propaganda, and to Have Received Funds From Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to information received in the capital yesterday from Winnipeg, further arrests are expected, the number being placed at nearly 50. It is stated that the Department of Justice is following up the disposal of a sum of money which is alleged to have been sent to Winnipeg from Chicago by certain Bolsheviks. It is further stated that the same department has connected certain of the Labor leaders in the west with the Bolshevik propaganda.

In respect to this feature of the Labor troubles in Winnipeg, a local paper carries a special telegram from Chicago which reads as follows:

"Chicago, June 19.—Bolshevism under the management of the 'committee of five' is financially prosperous in Chicago. It is asserted today that with the arrest at Winnipeg of R. N. Russell, a red missionary, Chicago radicals, finding themselves with more money than they needed for local propaganda, sent \$25,000 through Russia and other sources to establish Soviet rule in the Dominion of Canada."

Philip J. Barry, superintendent of investigation for the department of justice, verified the information, stating that the committee of radicals in Chicago had been sending money to Canada for months. The funds were raised at meetings here for the purpose of converting Canada to bolshevism.

"I am not at liberty to name the contributors or the amounts," said Mr. Barry, "but my agents are working on the case and have detailed information."

It is reported that Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, will return to the city from Winnipeg at the end of the week.

Settlement in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Labor situation in Montreal is now improving rapidly. A compromise has been arrived at between the officials and the men of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company. The 2000 men have returned to work and conditions are under discussion. The railway shopmen are all at work, and the sugar refinery workers and the meat packers have expressed satisfaction with the terms given them. The Canadian Vickers men and the electrical workers of the building trades remain out. Makers of confections and bread drivers have presented demands, and a settlement is expected.

Leaders' Release Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta.—The strikers have lined themselves solidly behind the movement to secure the release of the imprisoned Winnipeg strike leaders. Telegrams are to be sent to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Canada, with headquarters at Ottawa, demanding that the Dominion executive interview Sir Robert Borden and the Minister of Justice, with a view to having the men released. In the event of a refusal on the part of the federal authorities to release the prisoners, the Dominion trades executive is to be asked to call a general strike throughout the whole of Canada. In the event of the trades executive refusing to take action, it is to be asked to resign.

Anti-Sovjets Gaining Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The foes of the soviet advocates among the Labor unions are rapidly gaining control of the central strike committee affairs since the old leaders were taken to prison. The element opposed to revolutionary methods, in obtaining concessions for workmen, have made so much progress at Winnipeg in two days that plans are being discussed with provincial and federal authorities for a public declaration of the strike committee against the extreme ideas advocated by the 11 men now in jail. The progress of this movement is the most striking feature of the situation in Winnipeg at the opening of the sixth week of the strike.

Last night government supporters in the Legislature held a caucus on the subject of certain amendments asked by the same element among the strikers. As a condition of declaring the strike off, those leaders now in charge are asked by the authorities to publicly denounce bolshevism and come out squarely for a constitutional government. The strike committee yesterday did announce that they had not asked the Dominion Trades and Labor Press to call a general strike in protest of the arrest of the leaders. The trial of the accused did not begin yesterday as announced, and it is reported that the reason for postponement till today is based upon a radical change of front at the Labor Temple, which may lead to a settlement. But the prisoners will be tried for conspiracy and treason in any event.

Plans were also changed as to the personnel of the board of inquiry to determine upon the deportation. No special board from Ottawa was constituted to try the men. Four members of the local immigration officers will make up the personnel. No explanation of the change was made by the Dominion authorities, though Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, A. J. Andrews, Federal Crown Prosecutor, also the solicitor for the strikers and five strike officials, held lengthy sessions yesterday. This is considered a favorable indication of changed sentiment at the Labor Temple. There are other indications that the inner circle of the strike administration, controlled chiefly by the arrested men never took the rank and file of the strikers into their confidence.

Yesterday the striking milk deliverymen voted to return to work. Many more street-car men took their old jobs and negotiations were initiated between more than a score of the striking unions and their employers, while garbage accumulated for weeks is being removed systematically. Thirty per cent of the laundry workers have gone back. This was one of the hard problems confronting the city, as no laundry work has been done except by the Chinese for five weeks. Free movement of mails has cleared the business atmosphere. Railways are practically normal.

LABOR ATTACKS SUPREME COURT

Atlantic City Convention Says It Has Failed on Great Questions—Political Policy Is Stated—Immigration Limit Is Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—The American Federation of Labor avowed its intention of remaining out of politics at yesterday's session of the convention, but gave evidence of having a hand in the political movements of members of both parties. Resolutions were adopted criticizing various officials and branches of the government and it was voted to send them where they would have the most effect.

It was expected that there would be a lively discussion of the federation's labor policy, and members of the Labor party were ready to ask if the federation was willing to go on record against it, but the non-partisan report of the committee was adopted before there was any opportunity for discussion. Matthew Woll, secretary of the committee, read the report, which said that the American Federation of Labor would not change its policy of holding aloof from political parties, but that it would not interfere with affiliated international trade unions in their political activities.

Labor Legislation
It went on record as favoring legislation beneficial to Labor and electing men to public office who were known to be favorable to Labor, regardless of party affiliations. It was recommended that Congress make more generous appropriations for the Department of Labor, the amount appropriated by the last Congress for that department being contrasted unfavorably with the appropriations for agriculture and commerce.

Action was taken asking Congress not to make appropriations for the recruiting and training service and the sea service bureau of the United States Shipping Board, both of which were said to be useless now.

"If we really mean to build up a merchant marine," said the resolution, "we should return to the system of training men on board ships actually engaged in ocean and coastwise service."

The subject of health insurance, which has been brought up at so many conventions, was again introduced. The committee reported that it regarded this of great importance, but fraught with so much danger that it requested further time for its consideration by the executive council, which which should report at the next convention.

Profiteering in Foodstuffs
The two resolutions on profiteering in foodstuffs were referred to the same body to take such remedial action as they found necessary and useful. The report said that profiteering, gambling, and speculation in food could no longer be tolerated and that "get-rich-quick" concerns must be barred. The remedies proposed in the resolutions were not regarded as effective and the subject was therefore referred.

The report of the committee on Porto Rico recited unfavorable industrial conditions in that island and asked for the removal of Governor Yager, against whom charges had previously been filed by the American

Federation of Labor. The chairman was asked to appoint a committee of three to investigate conditions in Porto Rico and report to the Executive Council especially in regard to Governor Yager and to recommend that Porto Rican governmental business be taken from the bureau of insular affairs of the War Department to a civil department.

There was a flare-up in the convention over the amalgamation of textile workers. Herbert Fleming of the Spinners International Union made a vigorous protest against being combined with the textile workers. In the course of the discussion both sides contended for the honor of having obtained the eight-hour day, while Harold Kinglew of Newport said that the I. W. W. was responsible for it. The recommendation of the committee was for the spinners and the lace operatives to apply for charters to the United Textile Workers of America.

The jewelers also protested in vain against being subject to the machinists.

Attack Upon Supreme Court

At the morning session of the convention the subject of judicial construction of law brought out an attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States. It was stated that on every great occasion the Supreme Court had failed to reach a safe determination on large public questions.

"Your committee recommends," said the report, "that immediate steps be taken by the Executive Council and by all state organizations for the early enactment of adequate laws to deny the further usurpation of these unwarranted powers by our courts, and that Congress be petitioned to impeach all judges from office who may hereafter exercise governmental functions and authority not expressly delegated to them. It is the viewpoint of your committee that the widest possible publicity should be given this subject and that the public mind and conscience should be fully aroused to the dangers confronting the liberties of our people to the end that the judicial autocracy and despotism which has been slowly developing in our midst will come to an early and definite end."

Question of Immigration

There was a thorough discussion of war-time immigration, with an adoption of the committee's report recommending the prohibition of immigration into the United States for a specified time until the men released by demobilization could be adapted to civil life and after-the-war difficulties adjusted. This prohibition would extend to all foreign countries except Canada, and a special amendment was added specifying Mexico. Pleas were made by several delegates for the free admission of all peoples who wanted to come to the United States and were willing to obey its law, it being pointed out that America had always boasted that she was the asylum for all peoples and also that this country was

well able to support all who would come. On the other hand, Secretary Frank Morrison asserted that "The citizens of this country must be protected first, and it must be seen that they get employment. We are going to face conditions of unemployment," he said. "If we are wise we will limit immigration." The convention agreed.

Message From President Wilson

The committee on international relations was in session last evening, preparing the report which is to be made this afternoon, when a full discussion of the League of Nations is expected to engage the attention of the delegates. The cable message from President Wilson, expectation of which is believed by many to have been the real reason for delaying the report of the committee with its subsequent discussion, has been received, but its contents are known only to Samuel Gompers and a few other high officials.

ABOUT 5000 MEN ON STRIKE IN WATERBURY

WATERBURY, Connecticut.—Approximately 5000 men are on strike here. Walkouts have taken place at the plants of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, the Chase Rolling Mill Company, the Chase Metal Works, Waterbury Rolling Mill Company, the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company and the Waterbury Manufacturing Company. About 2500 of the strikers are employees of the local branches of the American Brass Company.

A petition for permission to hold meetings presented to Mayor William H. Sandland by the strikers was referred to George M. Beach, superintendent of police, who has decided to let the strikers hold meetings provided they hold them in an open lot, that the police are notified in advance, and that no speakers are brought here from other cities without the permission of the head of the Police Department. The strikers are forbidden to parade with a banner to advertise the meetings.

TRAIN DISPATCHERS UNITE WITH 'BIG FOUR'

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Alliance of the National American Train Dispatchers Association with the "Big Four" of railroad men's brotherhoods was voted here yesterday by the former organization. The step is in line with the dispatchers' policy of supporting all movements tending to better the wages or working conditions of all classes of railroad employees.

MONEY FOR UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
REDLANDS, California.—Of the \$20,000,000 appropriated by the Northern Baptist convention at Denver for educational work, the University of Redlands will receive the sum of \$1,142,500.



If Your Boy
Graduates in a
Continental
Suit

You need have no anxiety as to his personal appearance, he'll look the part and feel the confidence of being as well dressed as any boy in his class.

Our new "Waist Seam" and plain back models are the last word in correct style. Fancy mixtures, plain colors and blue serges, priced from

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This Week We Show a Complete Line of
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Special Blue Serge Suits at.....\$12.50

They are some of the best Suits shown at so low a price. Strictly all wool, fast color, soft finish fine tail serge, extra well made, they not only look well, but they will stand up and give excellent service.

For the same Boy's Vacation and Between Seasons' Wear you will be interested in our


Clean-up Sale of Odd Suits and Small Lots at.....\$9.50

200 Suits to choose from and all sizes in the combined lot, 8 to 18, they were our best sellers at \$12 and \$13.50.

Blouses, Shirts, Ties, Hose, Underwear, Belts, Caps, Bathing Suits, Shoes.

EVERYTHING FOR THE BOY
In Our Big Bright Daylight Department

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Boylston Street Store, Boston
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White Rock

Quality
Mineral Water



A partial list of
Wilson's Certified
guaranteed food
Products:

- Sweet Corn
- Green Peas
- Tomatoes
- String Beans
- Beets
- Pork and Beans
- Asparagus Tips
- California Peaches
- Pineapple
- Cherries
- Blueberries
- Raspberries
- Strawberries
- Catnip
- Shall Sauce
- Jellies
- Jams
- Peanut Butter
- Mince Meat
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- Salmon
- Veal Loaf
- Oleomargarine
- Lard
- Bacon

TENDER and delicious, properly cooked, Wilson's "square-pressed" Certified boiled ham not only gratifies your hot-weather appetite, but it saves time and unnecessary work in the kitchen. Each ham is carefully selected, properly boned and trimmed, then boiled by expert chefs. Our exclusive method of pressing the ham squarely gives it the ideal shape for wasteless slicing. Divide the slice and make two sandwiches. Your delicatessen store, grocer or meat dealer will be glad to slice this ham for you—ask for Wilson's Certified square pressed boiled ham.

The rich, full-ripe flavor of our Certified ripe olives appeals to all. And they "go splendidly" with sandwiches, salads and all other hot-weather dishes.

All Wilson products are selected, handled and prepared with respect. Thoughtfulness, care and consideration, such as your own mother would show, are second nature in our organization.

The Wilson label is a pledge and a promise to you that your purchase must entirely satisfy you.

The mark  you guarantee
CHICAGO

The Wilson Label Protects Your Table

RIGHTS OF OWNERS TO MINE PROPERTY

Question Is Raised on Examination Before British Coal Commission of Lord Tredegar and the Marquess of Bute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lord Tredegar was the first witness called by the Coal Commission on May 9. After details had been given as to the extent and value of the minerals on the Tredegar estates, and the amount of the royalties, Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, cross-questioned his lordship.

By his questions Mr. Hodges tried to elicit whether any of the land owned by Lord Tredegar had come from Sir William Herbert, who was a trustee under the will of Henry VIII. As Lord Tredegar was unable to say, Mr. Hodges asked whether witness could produce evidence of the title to his property as other witnesses had done. This Lord Tredegar agreed to do, stating that it would take a little time. "A great many of them are in Latin," he added, but everything in his possession concerning the estate was at the disposal of the commission.

Mr. Hodges then asked whether, in the event of the commission reporting in favor of nationalizing the minerals, and also making recommendations that Lord Tredegar should be compensated for his existing holdings he would claim the right for compensation if he could not produce the title deed to a particular portion of his property.

Lord Tredegar replied that he did not wish to give his opinion upon nationalization. From what he had read he had formed conclusions strongly against nationalization, and as a member of the House of Lords, he indicated that he had the right to postpone any decision on the question till it came before the House of Lords.

"Black Retinue of Exaction"

After some further questions Mr. Hodges read the following quotation from a speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George at Swansea in June, 1912:

"It is trust property and we mean to examine the conditions of it. We are seeking but our own. In the South Wales valleys you have got hundreds of thousands a year paid in rent, ground rent, dead rent, wayleaves, royalties, licenses and fees, all of which I once called, and will call again 'the black retinue of exaction.' Who by, and by what right? Paid by men who risk their lives for it; paid by men who spend their days in dust and darkness to win it. There is not a single day of their lives that they do not give two hours, two hours stolen from the sunshine, two hours of additional jeopardy to life to pay the exactions. They come to seek rest and restoration and they find crowded habitations, houses often unfit for human habitation. Landlordism has ground and pressed them so that when they come up instead of finding renewed vigor and strength they find breed disease and degradation. Men whose wealth they make at the risk of their lives grudge them every inch of sunlight, air space, breathing ground. That is a trust that will be looked into."

Mr. Hodges asked witness if the speech was a fair statement of affairs in South Wales, and Lord Tredegar emphatically dissented.

The Marquess of Bute was the next witness. He submitted a précis giving various details as to the extent of his property, average annual output of coal, royalties, and so on.

Deed of a Minor

Mr. Hodges then quoted from what he said was a copy of the actual document which granted the property to Sir William Herbert. This document stated that the grant was made "For quelling rebels in the western part of England." He asked Lord Bute whether it was the King who was the judge of the value of the service. Lord Bute could not say, and Mr. Hodges proceeded to inform him that the King who was then between ten and fourteen years of age, had signed the document. Mr. Hodges pointed out that, therefore, a minor had transferred to Sir William Herbert one of the greatest properties that had ever been known to be granted to anyone, except perhaps the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. Hodges asked Lord Bute if he was aware that the document conveying the property had been lost for a couple of centuries and had been discovered in the Records Office by an employee of the Cardiff Corporation, and that the corporation still held the deed.

Mr. Hodges then quoted the following from the South Wales Daily News of June 1, 1912, referring to the grant of land to Sir William Herbert:

"It will be seen that Sir William Herbert, one of the guardians of the boy King, Edward the Sixth, granted to himself enormous areas of land, which, at that time, were in the possession of the Crown, using the boy King's name in order to enrich himself." The article also stated that "literally millions of money had been paid and received as the outcome of this gigantic fraud."

Mr. Hodges also stated that the South Wales Daily News produced a map showing exactly the extent of the land which was acquired. If that be the case, he asked Lord Bute, and this commission decided that it was for the

benefit of posterity that the minerals in that property should be acquired back for the Nation in the interests of the future, would he propose that the Nation should compensate him in this generation out of public funds for the retaking of these minerals for national use. Lord Bute's reply was that he should.

Mr. John David McLauchlan, a mining engineer of Edinburgh, gave certain evidence concerning the mineral leases in Scotland before the commission adjourned for the day.

CURRENT LABOR ITEMS FROM CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The following items of interest to the Labor world are gleaned from the columns of the current number of the Labor Gazette, the organ of the Canadian Department of Labor: At the beginning of April, the percentage of unemployed among the members of trade unions was 5.62 as compared with 5.61 at the beginning of March, and 1.68 at the beginning of April, 1918.

During April there was some reduction in the amount of unemployment, which reduction would have been greater but for the numbers of returned soldiers seeking positions. There was depression in coal mining in the West. There was a strong demand throughout the country for farm labor for which high wages were being offered. In civic employment there was an increase in comparison with both March, 1919, and April, 1918.

The time lost on account of industrial disputes during April was much greater than during either March, 1919, or April, 1918. There were in existence during the month 37 strikes, involving 12,415 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 111,083. Twenty-seven strikes were reported as having commenced during April. At the end of the month 14 strikes affecting approximately 1812 workpeople remained unterminated.

The management of the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto, recently announced their intention to introduce a non-contributory system of pensioning and to provide an opportunity for all employees to acquire shares in the company on easy terms. These advantages will be open also to employees of all subsidiary companies in various parts of Canada. It is also proposed to establish a Works Council for the purpose of dealing with matters affecting both employer and employees. One-half of the members of the council will be elected by secret ballot by the employees, but foremen will not be eligible, and the other members will be appointed by the company.

A handbook issued by the Canadian Government in furtherance of the campaign for the sale of war savings stamps, contains a concise statement of this plan of investment, its attractive features, the methods of conducting the campaign and reasons why the money is needed. The attractive feature of this form of investment is its absolute security, backed by the collective wealth of Canada, easy payments by means of small savings made at the investor's convenience, protection against loss by registration if desired, power of redemption with interest before maturity; and a fair rate of interest of five per cent on the investment. The government has authorized the issue of \$50,000,000 of war savings stamps during 1919, and it is expected that they will all be absorbed. This money, says the handbook, is required in order to meet the interest charges on the war debt and to furnish funds for needed development in Canada, as it is probable that Canada will be thrown on her own financial resources for a considerable time to come. "Overseas in the devastated countries there is an immense demand for commodities such as we produce, but those lands devastated by war have not at the moment the cash with which to purchase. If we are to supply them with goods we must do so on credit and the banker of the situation is the Canadian Government."

The Alberta Government has decided to appoint a commission with wide powers to investigate the coal mining industry in all its bearings. The provincial inspector of mines has been selected as chairman and the following organizations have been asked to choose one member each to serve on the commission: The United Mine Workers, the Western Coal Operators Association, the Alberta Federation of Labor (not a miner), the Industrial Research Association (not a mine operator).

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has placed \$50,000 at the disposal of the British Columbia Electric Office Employees Association, out of which sums will be loaned to their members at six per cent over a term of twelve years for the purpose of helping them to build or acquire homes. A joint committee of representatives of the management and the association was formed for the purpose of administering the funds, and early in April it was reported that all the money had already been allotted.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
NEW YORK, New York—W. Jett Lauck, secretary of the National War Labor Board, has worked out plans for a national industrial congress in which Capital and Labor would have equal representation. Mr. Lauck believes such a congress should be called by the President and be conducted under the auspices of the federal government. It might, he thinks, be called by proclamation and organized temporarily under the joint chairmanship of the secretaries of Commerce and Labor.

CHARWOMEN ARE LOW-PAID WORKERS

Statistics Obtained by Massachusetts Bureau Show That More Than 90 Per Cent Receive Less Than \$9 a Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Women whose work consists of cleansing the floors and walls of office and other large buildings constitute one of the many groups of women workers whose wages and conditions of labor, up to a short time ago, attracted little attention. This fact, perhaps, was due to the similarity existing between the work of the "charwoman," as she is known, and that of the domestic servant. It is, moreover, within the last few decades that the increase in the number of large office buildings has necessitated the employment of an extensive force of women in this particular field. Although no statistics regarding the number of women workers thus engaged are available—in the state and federal census all charwomen are collectively classified—the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics reported a total of 9338 women employed in 1915 as "charwomen and cleaners" in this State.

The most important of the facts brought out after an investigation into the working conditions of these women laborers, as conducted one year ago, by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, are that more than 90 per cent of this class of employees receive less than \$9 a week in salary, and that, in order to secure an income sufficient to cover living costs, it is necessary for them to obtain either additional gainful employment or, as an alternative, to solicit charitable assistance. More than three-fourths of the number of women engaged in this kind of work are paid less than \$8 weekly; the average earnings are even lower, as shown by the fact that while 75 per cent of the women receive a "schedule rate" of \$7 or over, actually 66 per cent of the workers receive less.

Women in this occupation work relatively short hours, the great majority being employed between 26 and 42 hours per week. Approximately nine-tenths of the women thus employed in office buildings are required to do their work between the hours of 9:30 at night and 9:30 in the morning. Part-time additional employment, however, is difficult for these women to obtain; a few work as dishwashers in restaurants, for from three to five hours in the middle of the day, but the majority who take up-side occupations go out as cleaners in private houses, for one or more days a week, their hours of labor a day during such extra employment totaling 13 to 15, and their hours of sleep less than six.

That short hours of labor are not alone, or even primarily, responsible for the low weekly wages which prevail in this occupation, however, is shown by a summary of facts relating to hourly rates of payment. According to this source of information, almost nine-tenths of the women employed at this work are scheduled to receive an hourly wage of less than 25 cents; and seven-tenths, including all dormitory cleaners, receive less than 20 cents in the same period. In private employment, on the other hand, the prevailing rates of payment for similar work range from 20 to 30 cents an hour, according to locality. 25 cents being found to be the most usual figure in large American cities. In addition, women who work out by the day in private families almost invariably receive care and at least one meal, and are not subjected to the undesirable hours to which office cleaners must accustom themselves.

One of the most important causes of small annual earnings in this as in other low-paid occupations is to be found in the fact that so few women work for 52 weeks in the year, only one-fourth of the office cleaners and less than one-tenth of the college dormitory cleaners being engaged for an entire year's work. In the case of the latter, the fluctuation of employment is explained by the closing of many of the residential halls during the summer vacation. The situation in office buildings, however, cannot be explained by seasonal fluctuation, as the demand for labor is constant throughout the year. The majority of those in all the kindred occupations, including 54.6 of the office cleaners, worked for not more than six months, in spite of the fact that most concerns grant a paid vacation to all workers who have been in their employ for six months to a year. In respect

to this lack of steadiness of employment, no relation between regularity of work and wage rates, or hours of labor, appears to exist.

Length of experience seems to have little bearing upon the possibility of securing employment or upon the earnings of the workers, approximately half the women having been employed at this work for less than five years. Analysis of the situation indicates that there is no substantial difference in earning capacity between the women who have had less and those who have had more than five years' experience in this occupation.

NATIONAL PROGRAM OF RAILWAY CLERKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England—Negotiations were commenced recently between the Railway Executive Committee and the Railway Clerks Association on the new national program of the association, which aims at improving the salaries and other conditions of employment of its 70,000 members comprising the clerical and other supervisory employees in the railway's service. The demands include the establishment of minimum salary rates in accordance with a standard scale for all general clerks in every department, varying from £70 for employees aged 16 to £230 for those aged 28, with £20 additional for London throughout the scale.

It is also hoped to obtain a fair and complete classification of agencies, station masterposts, inspectorships, and all other positions of more than ordinary responsibility, and to secure the adoption of rates of salary according to the classification of positions on appointment to be not less than the minimum for the class in which the position is listed. The association asks that the classification of positions shall be carried out by a commission on which the staff shall be jointly and equally represented with the railway authority. Another claim is that not more than 38 hours shall constitute a week's work for day duty, and 34 for night duty, reckoned on all time engaged between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Other demands relate to promotion, overtime pay, and payment for duty on Sundays and bank holidays, the granting of annual holidays, sick pay, the reinstatement of railway workers serving with the colors, the payment of a lump sum war bonus to all who have served or are serving in the forces, the appointment by the government of a national committee to advise on all post-war labor difficulties that may arise in the railway industry and the nationalization of railways and canals.

An agreement was recently reached between the railway executive and the Railway Clerks Association on the question of recognition.

WORKERS' WELFARE IN JAM FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England—The Home Secretary has given notice that in pursuance of powers vested in him, he proposes to make an order to apply to all factories or parts of factories in which the preserving of fruit is carried on.

The order, among other requirements, will impose upon the occupiers of such factories the provision and maintenance of suitable protective clothing for persons engaged in preparing and bottling fruit, jam filling, and any wet process, together with suitable accommodation for changing clothing, under the charge of a responsible person. A suitable mess room, properly furnished, is to be provided, unless there is a canteen serving hot meals, and suitable facilities for washing, including the provision of clean towels, soap and warm water.

PROFIT-SHARING PLAN IS ADOPTED BY BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—The Lowry National Bank of Georgia has adopted a profit-sharing arrangement with its employees, to go into effect on July 1. The initial payment to the workers will be 10 per cent of their salaries in the first six months of 1919, future distributions depending upon the bank earnings.

In explaining the plan to the employees, John E. Murphy, president of the bank, said the purpose was to make the interests of the stockholders and the interests of the employees identical. He expressed the view that without the cooperation of the employees the operation of the institute would not be a success.

LABOR'S PART IN PEACE OF WORLD

Socialist Speaker in Hyde Park Demonstration Declares That Hope of Permanent Peace in World Is Organized Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England—British Socialists formed a large procession on May Day, and marched with bands playing and flags flying from the Embankment to Hyde Park, where speeches were made and a resolution was carried demanding the abolition of conscription and of the blockade, the withdrawal of British troops from Russia, an amnesty for political and military prisoners, and fair dealing by soldiers and their dependents.

It concluded by "sending fraternal greetings to our comrades in all countries," and by reaffirming the belief that the "solidarity of the workers is the only means of safeguarding the peace of the world."

A demand for the repeal of the Rowlett Act in India was passed as an emergency resolution.

Child Socialists

A feature of the procession were numbers of children from the Socialist Sunday schools, many very diminutive youngsters struggling along bravely with red flags.

At Hyde Park the demonstrators spread themselves around different wagons from which speeches were delivered. A very wide resolution setting forth Socialist views in regard to world and home politics formed the basis of the speeches.

Mr. B. C. Fairchild, chairman at one of the sectional meetings, addressed the audience that it was five years since they had met at Hyde Park. He declared that the League of Nations covenant afforded no guarantee of a lasting peace, and maintained that the only chance of preserving world peace was by the workers of all nations taking affairs into their own hands to abolish capitalism. Reaction, he said, was triumphant in Great Britain. Imperial preference and the abolition of Free Trade had been given as a sop to the financial interests behind Mr. Lloyd George. He declared that housing which was wanted by the masses of the people was still a thing of the future. Touching upon the blockade of Germany, he said it must be raised, for it was responsible for the unemployment of 100,000 people in Lancashire.

Mr. Fred Bramley impressed upon the workers the necessity of using their power for the protection of the interests of their own class and for the destruction of those barriers that stood in the way of the workers' physical, mental and moral development. The present state of affairs, he declared, is that you build mansions and

walk out, and you build workhouses and walk in.

The Rev. Egerton Swan of the Church Socialist League said the one hope of permanent peace of the world was organized Labor. The League of Nations was a start and it was for the workers of the world to make what they could of it.

Some Socialist Demands

Mr. George Lansbury said they lived in deeds and not in words. They protested against Socialists being imprisoned for their views, against imprisonment of conscientious objectors, against conscription, and demanded that British troops should be withdrawn from Russia, and that the affairs of Ireland, India and Egypt should be dealt with properly. They should not be satisfied merely by passing resolutions, but should devote their time and energy to seeing that these matters were solved.

The Irish and Indian sections had their own speakers on the platform to voice the grievances of their country, and a special resolution was passed calling for the immediate withdrawal of the Rowlett Act.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst declared that it was no good being satisfied with resolutions, and expressed her intention of proceeding from Hyde Park to Westminster, for the purpose of impressing her views on members of Parliament, even if that course carried imprisonment with it.

The resolutions were put simultaneously from all the wagons and carried amid cheers and the waving of hats. The huge demonstration afterward dispersed.

SUGGESTED REMEDY FOR WINNIPEG STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—When speaking before the Canadian Manufacturers Association in annual convention in this city, Mr. George B. Nicholson, chairman of the Cost of Living Commission, after referring to the fact that he is a union man, said that if the Winnipeg "revolution" was allowed to win, "complete and utter chaos" would reign in this country.

The high cost of living he declared to be largely due to the unrest among labor, which makes it impossible for employers to enter into any new business arrangements with any degree of certainty that uniform wages and hours will prevail. He insisted that the situation in Winnipeg was not a strike, but a revolution, and if they are allowed to win "we shall have an upheaval such as they are now having in Russia." With other speakers, Mr. Nicholson agreed that the best way to treat these agitators was to get them out of the country as quickly as possible. "Responsible citizens," he said, "had allowed loose-tongued agitators to occupy the center of the stage long enough, and if these people will not live under the laws of Canada, and under the institutions for which so many of our brave men have fought and died, it is time we put them out entirely."

SECRETARY WILSON DENIES CHARGES

Head of the Labor Department Defends United States Employment Service and Urges That It Be Made Permanent

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In defending the United States Employment Service before a joint meeting yesterday of the House and Senate Labor committees, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, denied that the Labor Department was being operated solely in the interests of organized Labor. He charged that there had been a "systematic and persistent campaign of misrepresentation" carried on against its efforts to recruit only union men for shipyards at Seattle. He explained that under contracts made between the shipyard owners and Labor organizations in Seattle, in which the government had had no part, those yards were operated by union labor only, and declared that, in view of this condition, it would have been a "crime to have sent non-union men to Seattle in the hope of finding work."

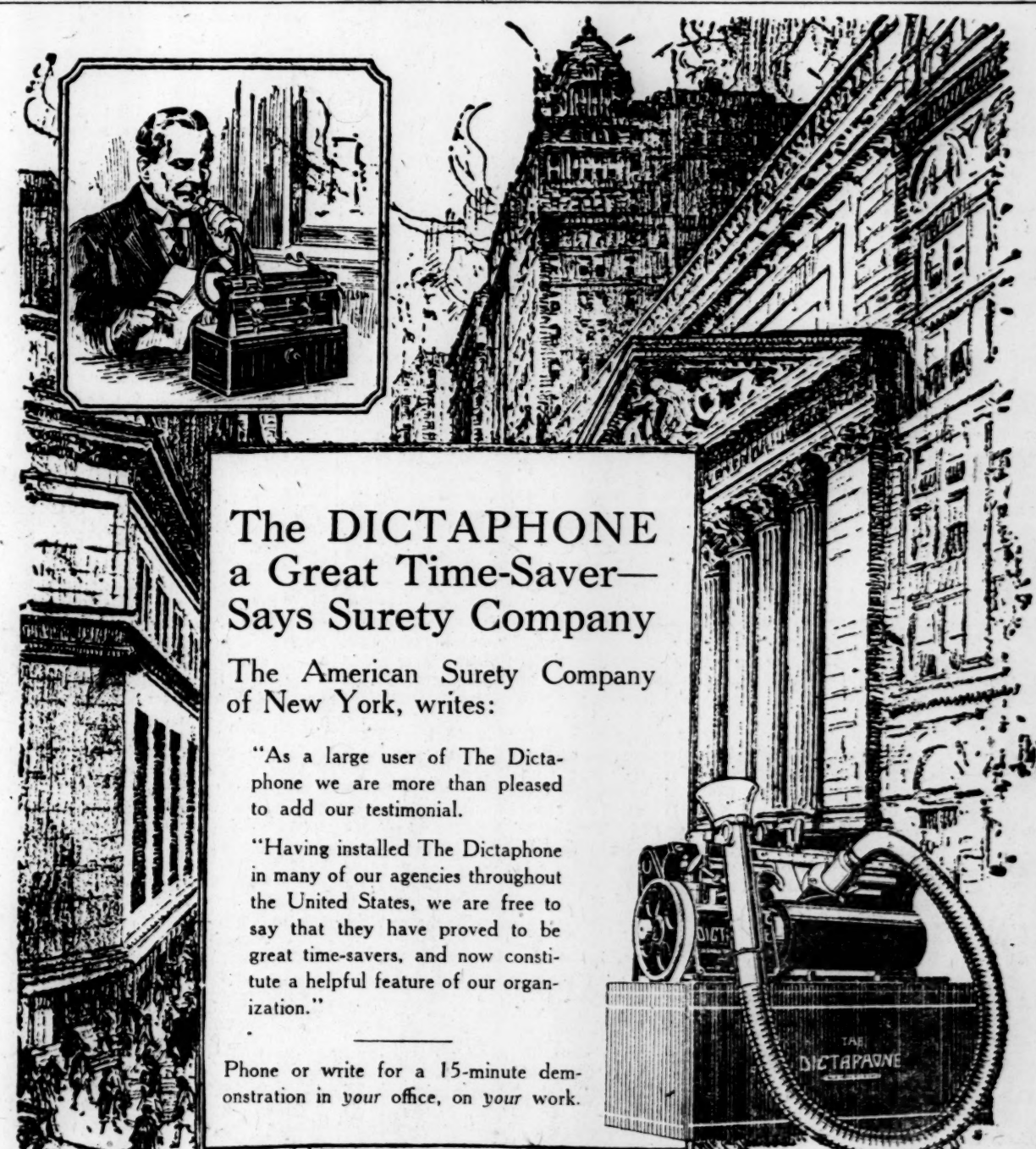
The secretary said the service furnished hundreds of thousands of men to yards in other parts of the country operated on an "open shop" basis. "The policy of the department," he said, "has been to promote the welfare of Labor without doing so at the expense of any other portion of the community."

He said he had received some complaints that his department has discriminated in favor of organized Labor, but when an investigation had shown such to be the case, the person guilty had been reprimanded. He also denied inefficiency on the part of the department.

The secretary appeared to urge pending legislation creating a permanent public employment service, and will conclude his statement tomorrow. Necessity for cooperation between the federal government and the states in minimizing unemployment was pointed out by Secretary Wilson and other department of labor officials in advocating the bill of William S. Kenyon, Republican Senator from Iowa, to establish a permanent United States employment service. Continuation of the present employment bureau as a nucleus of organization for the proposed permanent service was recommended.

CORPORATION TO BUILD HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce has approved a plan for the formation of a \$1,000,000 corporation to build homes for sale on time payments to men working for wages or salaries.



The DICTAPHONE
a Great Time-Saver—
Says Surety Company

The American Surety Company of New York, writes:

"As a large user of The Dictaphone we are more than pleased to add our testimonial."

"Having installed The Dictaphone in many of our agencies throughout the United States, we are free to say that they have proved to be great time-savers, and now constitute a helpful feature of our organization."

Phone or write for a 15-minute demonstration in your office, on your work.

Marshmallow Fudge with Lowney's Cocoa

1/2 cup Lowney's cocoa
2 dozen marshmallows
2 cups sugar

3/4 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
1/4 teaspoon cream tartar



Blend cocoa and sugar. Heat to boiling point with milk. Add butter and cream of tartar. Cook till it spins a thread. Add marshmallows and beat till dissolved. Pour into pans and mark into squares. Or drop by spoonful on to waxed paper.

At your grocer's. In flavor-tight tins. 10c to 50c sizes.



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"The Shortest Route to the Mail Chute"

SENATOR LODGE'S HARVARD ADDRESS

Plea for American Methods Is Made Before Alumni Association — Warning Against Striving for Impossibilities

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, speaking at the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association yesterday, pointed out the dangers of bolshevism and emphasized the necessity of learning the lessons of the past. He said in part:

"A few days since I read a letter written 4000 years in Babylon, by which it appeared that they had then a system of profit-sharing. You can find it in No. 92 of the Yale collection of translated clay tablets. I have strong hopes that in profit-sharing we have a beneficent solution of some at least of the gravest social and economic problems which confront and perplex us. Such, however, is my weakness and my curiosity that I admit that I should like to know how the system worked in Babylon, for it might throw some light on what to cherish and what to avoid. I mention this, since confession is good for the soul, merely to say that what troubles me most about the books and articles and speeches by our most advanced thinkers setting forth new panaceas and systems for all the evils to which flesh is heir, is that they are generally so very old, a fact apparently disregarded by their authors, who very properly despise a past which only rises up to be troublesome."

"I am such a heretic in regard to what is said to be our best modern thought that I think we can learn much from the art and literature of Greece and Rome; something of great moral systems from the Old Testament and the teachings of Confucius and the Greek philosophers. I even believe that there is much good and much wisdom to be found in Aristotle and Plato and in all the great writers upon government, as well as from the statesmen who put theories into practice from the days of Pericles to those of Washington and Lincoln. But I have no intention of entering upon those dim and dusty corridors of days long dead. I merely wish to suggest to the men who fought this war and to their contemporaries, in whose hands the future lies, what seems to me would be a wise course in dealing with that future."

Illustration From Dickens

"Let me illustrate my meaning by reminding you of a story which is only a fairy tale but which has for its plot the improvement of the life and conduct of one very evil old man. It was written by Charles Dickens, antiquated I know as a novelist. He had the misfortune to be a great romancer and also, what is generally overlooked, a great realist. He possessed nothing more than a marvelous imagination, a boundless humor, and an almost Shakespearean power of creating characters, men and women and children. He introduced us to a world of people whom we came to know much better than the living who were all about us, and who had the advantage of never dying. He carried laughter and joy and delight into the lives of millions of human beings, he took them out of themselves and brought for a time, at least, surcease of pain and sorrow to those who suffered. So I forgive Dickens for not living up to the canons of correct novel writing and go to him for my illustration. In the Christmas Carol the purpose is to reform a grumpy, cruel, hardened miser and miser. It is a 'ghostly little book,' as the author called it. The reform is effected by showing Scrooge, as you all remember, in a series of visions: 'Christmas Past,' 'Christmas Present,' and 'Christmas Yet to Come.' The logical outcome of Scrooge's career, which is shown to him, is set aside by his total change of nature and conduct. It is all very fanciful and quite impossible, and yet every character in it is intensely real. But you observe that the improvement sought is based entirely upon a vivid presentation of the past, which teaches the hero what to do in the days yet to come, and what to avoid."

Danger of Being Visionaries

"This thought I would commend to those to whom the future of our country belongs. I fervently hope that you young and coming rulers of the country will have visions and dream dreams, but do not forget that having visions is one thing while being a visionary, especially a visionary whose visions and ideals are stage properties, is quite another and much to be avoided."

"It is well to remember also that wonderful as we are, all wisdom is not possessed by us, any more than it was by past generations or than it will be by those of the future. We are an evolution from those who preceded us, and heredity and tradition, habits and history away us despite ourselves. The dead rule the living in many ways, just as we shall influence posterity by the operation of natural laws. Human nature, impalpable as it is, remains one of the most constant of the conditions with which we have to deal."

"Read the Babylonian letters of which I have spoken, those relating to business and family affairs, and you will find the same emotions, passions, and desires, the same weaknesses and irritations 4000 years ago which are familiar to every one of us today."

Knowledge and Thought

"We are prone to think that we are superior to those who have gone before because we are the heirs of the ages. We are apt to confuse knowledge, the slow accumulations of past centuries, with original thought. They are two widely different things."

Knowledge is not only power, but beyond words valuable, yet it is not original thought, although it may help and lead to it. There is nothing to indicate the slightest inborn intellectual superiority on our part over the men who were earliest in recorded history. The skulls of the Cro-Magnon men 20,000 years ago were as large, their brains as heavy, as those of our own time. In art and architecture, in the spacious realms of abstract thought, in literature and poetry no one would dare to say that we surpassed the Greeks, for we follow, study and imitate them in all these great fields of intellectual activity. In science we have made immense advances, building always on the ever accumulating store of those who preceded us and with mechanical advantages always improving and aiding our work. But we do not in pure intellectual force surpass the men who first evolved the science of numbers and by mere intellectual strength devised the system of geometry which every schoolboy knows today, or those other men who by unassisted thought, with no knowledge except that which they could gain with their own eyes, developed the atomic theory."

Marvels of Early Invention

"We take a natural pride in our extraordinary inventions but as evidences of mere mental power are they have caused greater misery than have been caused by the war itself. They have vastly increased the sum of human suffering. All tyrannies are evil things, but the tyranny of disorder and anarchy is the worst of all possible tyrannies. The leaders support themselves and live in comfort and maintain an army by plundering not merely the rich but the whole community, down to the farmer who has been a little more successful than his neighbor. I need not enlarge upon the result. The greatest contemner of the past could not charge me here with bringing forward examples which are no longer applicable to our purified and improved human nature and to our greater wisdom. These things are happening now, at this moment, even as I speak. No one knows, no one will ever know, how many thousands of farmers, workers, shopkeepers, innocent people have perished by murder, by pestilence and famine, since the present Bolshevik rule was established in Russia. In letters of fire this Russian scene says to us who are passing from the stage and to you who are stepping forward to take control of the American destinies, 'This way at least lies ruin.'"

Greatest Modern Advances Moral

"The greatest advances originated and made by modern, civilized man as we are pleased to call him, are in moral standards, in altruism, in sympathy with each other, in the effort to diminish man's inhumanity to man, for the calm, cold, often cruel, indifference of nature and natural processes is too often beyond the reach even of modification. In these moral directions much has been accomplished and yet the accomplishment is only too easily overrated, as we know from our recent terrible experience. At the close of the last century there was a quite general belief that serious wars would not come again. Some doubted and for their skepticism were called 'jingoists,' 'war lovers' and 'pessimists.' But almost every one felt sure that if war should again break upon us its horrors would be reduced to the lowest point and that by the conventions of Geneva and The Hague, the sufferings and cruelties of past wars would be largely eliminated."

Treaties Were of No Worth

"As for treaties and laws, they went in the force of flame of war as quickly as the dry leaves of autumn when a spark falls among them, and were of little worth. The beautiful scheme of making mankind suddenly virtuous by a statute or a written convention was once more exhibited in all its weakness. It is a melancholy reflection that the best assurance of the future peace of the world lies in the destruction of the German war power, which is worth all it cost."

"Once again comes the harsh lesson that all the advances of man in morals and in altruism, in charity and gentler manners and purer laws, all that really remain with us, come slowly, never in a moment or in a watch in the night. The recognition of this truth is the secret of those who have done most to help their fellow men. An English poet of the light-hearted, easy-going, pleasure-loving eighteenth century wrote:

'Who breathes, must suffer; and who thinks must mourn;
And he alone is blessed, who ne'er was born.'

"We must face courageously the truth of the first line, but the second is a black and helpless pessimism which simply spells utter ruin. For we must be here on earth and if we cannot wholly avoid or prevent human suffering we can at least drive to the its aggregate during the brief life which is our portion. If now at last I turn to the past for a practical suggestion I shall try to palliate my doing so by going but a very short distance within its precincts."

The Warning of Russia

"The object to which you soldiers of the war, masters of the future, must address yourselves, to which all right-thinking men and women ought to address themselves, is to reduce as far as possible the sum total of human suffering and unhappiness. There is much that can be done. It is possible for us by steady effort to secure

in large measure at least to all men and women equality of opportunity. But we must not forget that while men are born into the world differing in muscles and in mind there is no form of statute or convention which can secure to them equality of results in their life journey. Let us not endanger the possible so full of hope and help by vainly striving for a glittering impossibility. We can do much, I say, and it is to you, young men, generations, led by the men who fought the war, to make these advances. But you must ever remember that the only advances which have been maintained and kept secure are those which were made slowly. Before your very eyes, you have the warning. It is there in Russia. In Russia is exhibited at this moment, not in the dusty volumes of history but there, even as you look, the awful results of a scheme which its authors pretended and their dupes believed would make all men happy in a moment. Designing adventurers, men without a country, convinced of an ignorant people that if they were allowed to abolish all property, to take from men the right to own what they had earned and saved, and to wreck civilization, all would be well."

Greater Misery Caused

"They have applied their panacea. Instead of diminishing human suffering they have caused greater misery than have been caused by the war itself. They have vastly increased the sum of human suffering. All tyrannies are evil things, but the tyranny of disorder and anarchy is the worst of all possible tyrannies. The leaders support themselves and live in comfort and maintain an army by plundering not merely the rich but the whole community, down to the farmer who has been a little more successful than his neighbor. I need not enlarge upon the result. The greatest contemner of the past could not charge me here with bringing forward examples which are no longer applicable to our purified and improved human nature and to our greater wisdom. These things are happening now, at this moment, even as I speak. No one knows, no one will ever know, how many thousands of farmers, workers, shopkeepers, innocent people have perished by murder, by pestilence and famine, since the present Bolshevik rule was established in Russia. In letters of fire this Russian scene says to us who are passing from the stage and to you who are stepping forward to take control of the American destinies, 'This way at least lies ruin.'"

American Method Best

"Turn your eyes then from that stricken country and let them rest upon your own. Does it not say to you in tones which cannot be misunderstood, 'Whatever our shortcomings, whatever our mistakes, the principles of ordered liberty which our fathers founded and which we maintained have brought a greater degree of happiness to the average man and woman in the United States than in any other country.' And if we advance along those lines, ever progressing and broadening, as we come to understand the situation better we shall lessen ever more and more the great sum of human poverty, unhappiness, and suffering? Does not this contrast between the United States and Russia at this moment tell every man and woman, old and young, in this country that here under our methods the best mitigation and solution, yet attained, of the suffering and sorrow of humanity is to be found? It comes slowly, no doubt, but it comes. Does not the United States tell us trumpet-tongued that the country for which this younger generation has died and for which they are going to live and rule is still the best hope for mankind and that it must be preserved by them as their fathers preserved and saved it in the days that are gone? If you would be, as you have been, of the largest service to mankind, be Americans first, Americans last, Americans always. From that firm foundation you can march on. Abandon it and chaos will come as when the civilization of Rome crashed down in irremediable ruin."

Governor's Address

Governor Coolidge's address was chiefly a plea for more adequate recognition of the professions of teaching and the ministry. He said in part: "In our pursuit of prosperity we have neglected its foundations. It is true that many of our institutions of learning are well endowed and have spacious buildings, but the plant is not enough. I am directing attention to the comparative position of the great mass of teachers and clergymen. They are not properly appreciated or properly paid. They have provided the foundations of our liberties. The importance of their position cannot be overestimated. They have been faithful though neglected; but a state which neglects or refuses to support any class will soon find that such class neglects, and refuses to support it."

"The remedy lies in part with private charity, in part with government action, but it lies wholly with public opinion. Private charity must worthily support its clergymen and the faculty and instructors of our higher institutions of learning; and the government must adequately reward the teachers in its schools. In the great bound forward which has been taken in a material way, these two noble professions, the pillars of liberty and equality, have been neglected and left behind. They must be reestablished. They must be restored to the place of reverence they formerly held."

"The profession of teaching has come down to us with a sanction of antiquity greater than all else. So far back as we can peer into human

history there has stood a priesthood that has led its people intellectually and morally. Teaching is leading. The fundamental needs of humanity do not change. They are constant. These influences so potent in the development of Massachusetts cannot be exchanged for a leadership that is bred of the market-place, to her advantage. We must turn our eyes from what is to what ought to be."

Strength of Convictions

"The men of the day of John Adams and James Bowdoin had a vision that looked into the heart of things. They led a revolution that swept on to a successful conclusion. They established a Nation that has endured. Their counsel will not be mocked. The men of that day, almost alone in history, brought a revolution to its objective. Not only that, they placed it in such a condition that it remained. The counter-attack of disorder failed entirely to dislodge it. Their success lay entirely in the convictions they had. No nation can reject these convictions and remain a republic. Anarchy or despotism will overwhelm it."

"Massachusetts established Harvard College to be a defender of righteous convictions, of reverence for truth and for the heralds of truth. The purpose set forth in the Constitution is clear. Not only that, they placed the clear conviction of men not thinking of themselves that the cause of America is the cause of education, but of education with a soul, a trained intellect but guided ever by an enlightened conscience. We of our day need to recognize with the same vision that when these fail, America has failed."

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech

Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt made an address in which he attacked the several varieties of "radicals." He said in part:

"I do not fear bolshevism, but what I do fear is the reaction which, if it were widespread, would play into the hands of the Bolsheviks and serve their purpose with the same effect as the universal spreading of their doctrines. I regard Bolshevism, red-flag Socialism, and I. W. W. as simple criminals, and think that the same methods should be used in dealing with them; you cannot deal with them or reason with them academically. The only thing that can bring about bolshevism is the reaction, and I believe that we must approach a condition of affairs where as many of our citizens as possible have a vested interest in the country. During the last two years, I have noticed with growing wonder and interest the important part our university men play in the affairs of the Nation. University men, as becomes their advanced education, must reach the spirit of liberalism and advance to the future with this mind—our citizens, to overcome the spread of radicalism, must hold a vested interest in the country."

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD PRAISES SOLDIERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

"Our men fought with splendid courage. They lived up to the highest traditions of our military service, and in their performance of duty gained the admiration of Europe. They never failed; they always took their objective. Their courage was resistless."

Thus spoke Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday at the commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania. General Wood urged that this country must do the right thing by the returning soldiers. "If we do," he declared, "we shall have in the home of each one of them a center of patriotism and a spirit of service which will go far to keep alive a sound, patriotic spirit. A great part of the world is very much upset, and dangerous ideas are abroad. We want to keep our feet on the ground and hold on to the ideals and policies which have made us great."

"We must do all we can in this period of readjustment to maintain the best possible relations between Labor and Capital, for they are interdependent. We do not wish an autocracy of either Capital or Labor, but a real democracy in both, characterized by a spirit of cooperation and helpfulness."

"There is room in this country for but one flag, and that is the American flag. The experience of the training camps brought out very forcibly the desirability of having but one language in our grade public schools, and that language should be the language of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Cleveland, and Roosevelt."

NINE DREADNAUGHTS IN THE NORTH RIVER

NEW YORK, New York—Nine dreadnaughts of the Atlantic fleet, with accompanying destroyers and supply ships, arrived in New York waters yesterday and will anchor in the North River until after July 4. They are the Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Wyoming, Texas, New York, Utah, Florida, Delaware and North Dakota. The aircraft supply ship Shamrock and a dozen destroyers accompanied the fleet. More than 12,000 sailors will be given shore leave from the vessels and the War Camp Community Service is mapping out a program of entertainment."

NEW YORK-CHICAGO AIR MAIL

CHICAGO, Illinois—An eight-hour mail service between New York and Chicago will be started today. The first plane leaves New York at 5 a. m. and will arrive in Chicago at 1 p. m. The new schedule will save one business day for mail between the two cities. The return plane will leave here at 6 a. m. and arrive at New York at 2 p. m.

HARVARD HONORS MEN IN SERVICE

Among the Degrees Awarded on Commencement Day Are Eight of Master of Arts for Distinguished Soldiers

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Bestowal of honorary degrees upon eight Harvard graduates who distinguished themselves in the war, and who were selected as representative of thousands of loyal Harvard men who did useful service for their country, was a happy incident of the Harvard commencement day program yesterday. Altogether 14 honorary degrees were awarded, including the LL.D. for Rear Admiral William S. Sims and Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder.

"From the younger Harvard men who rendered distinguished service in the war," said Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, as he gave the degrees to these men, "the governing boards have selected eight for the honorary degree of Master of Arts. With the habitual diffidence of our soldiers in their own personal merits, these men would be loath to believe that their deeds exceeded all others. They are thinking of those who will never again come here to receive any honor at our hands."

The regular degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science was given to 253 men, of whom a considerable proportion completed the requirements

despite the fact that they served in the army or navy during the time when they would normally have been students. A special degree of A. B. or S. B. "for honorable service in the war" was given to 289 more who had been prevented from completing the full requirements by reason of going to war, but had completed at least three-quarters of them. Finally, this same degree for honorable service was also given to 32 men who fell in the service of their country, which brought the total number of war degrees to 321.

The list of honorary degrees and citations follows:

Doctor of Laws: Maj.-Gen. Enoch Herbert Crowder, judge advocate-general of the army; Admiral William Sowden Sims, Henry Pomeroy Davison, and Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State and Ambassador to France.

Doctor of Divinity: George Alexander Johnson Ross, S. T. D., Master of Arts: Herbert Hill White, Maj. George Cheever Shattuck, Col. Albert Thompson Perkins, Capt. Arthur Goodrich Cable, Capt. Charles Davis Morgan, Capt. Walter Williamson Manton, Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Maj. George Gibson McMurtry, and Lieut.-Col. Charles White Whittlesey.

President Lowell has announced gifts for the year totaling \$1,208,886.46.

Overseers Elected

The following men have been elected members of the Board of Overseers: Owen Wister '82, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Thomas William Lamont '92, of New York City; Edward Hickling Bradford '69, of Boston, Massachusetts; Ellery Sedgwick '94, of Boston, and Julian William Mack, LL.B., '87, of Chicago, Illinois. Messrs.

Wister and Lamont served as overseers from 1912-1915. The election was held yesterday. Commencement Day, at Massachusetts Hall. Each man elected will serve for six years. They were chosen by the Harvard alumni from a list of 10 men nominated by postal ballot.

The following were elected directors of the Harvard Alumni Association: Jeremiah Smith Jr. '92, of Boston; John D. Merrill '89, of Cambridge; Samuel Smith Drury '01, Concord, New Hampshire.

LITHUANIANS OF BOSTON ORGANIZE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Lithuanians of Boston, desiring to declare positively their loyalty to the United States and to be placed definitely on record as opposing all Bolshevik attempts, held a largely attended meeting in Faneuil Hall Wednesday night. Lithuanian leaders stated that because they had become aware that Bolsheviks were quite busy in their midst getting a following among those who had had no way of seeing the propaganda in its true light, they determined to attack it openly and with their united strength.

About a week ago a number of prominent Lithuanians organized an advisory committee to cooperate with the Bureau of Immigration. This is expected to open up a channel through which these people from another land may come into closer contact with the government of the United States, and in at least an indirect way be represented in those public issues in which they are especially interested.

New July Numbers of Columbia Records



Inspiring "Marseillaise" sung in English by Graveure

Graveure is one of the artists great enough to invest this splendid marching-to-victory song with all the ardor it requires. A 6106—\$1.50

Maurel Makes Delightful Record of "At Dawning"

The charm of this well known Cadman song is increased greatly by the sweetness and purity of tone which Maurel brings to it. A 2724—\$1.00



Stracciari Sings Sublime Love Song "Core 'Ngrato"

This Neapolitan love song gives you Stracciari at one of his impressive moments. Clearly he is at home in the fiery passages of his native-tongue renditions. 49522—\$1.50



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SEIZED DOCUMENTS TRACED TO SOVIET

Doings of Radicals Revealed in
Papers Produced Before the
New York Legislative Com-
mittee on Seditious Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—More documents taken from the files of the Russian Soviet Bureau in last week's raid were produced yesterday before the adjourned session of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Seditious Activities at the City Hall.

A night letter addressed to the United States District Attorney of Norfolk, Virginia, and signed by L. C. A. K. Martens, inquiring into charges against certain Russians who claimed that they had been illegally drafted, saying that he desired to furnish counsel for them, was presented as "an illustration of the type of work being carried on by Martens' bureau."

Archibald E. Stevenson of counsel for the committee then produced from the papers taken lists of names which he said were evidently compiled as a specially prepared mailing list, arranged by states. He read a number of New York names found therein, including those of Leonard Abbott, who, he said, was connected with the Ferrer Association of Anarchists in New Jersey; Robert W. Bruere; B. W. Huebsch, publisher; John Lovejoy Elliott, Morris Hillquit, Carlton Hays, Paul Kellogg, of the Survey; Dr. George W. Kirchwey, New York director of the United States Employment Service; Foia La Follette, Louis Lochner, Dr. Judah Magnes, Darwin J. Meserole, Scott Nearing, Mary White Ovington, Amos Pinchot, Raymond Robins, John Reed, Gilbert Roe, William B. Thompson, Miss Lillian Wald, Walter Well, Dr. James Warburton, Albert Rhys Williams, and Norman Thomas, also of various publications.

Leaders of the Radicals

Mr. Stevenson characterized the complete list, which covered the country, as one "of leaders of the radicals, liberals, and apologists for liberals" and that there were, he thought, from 350 to 500 names on it.

Several of these persons, Mr. Stevenson remarked, were active in the National Civic Liberties "Bureau," which, he explained, was formed "for the alleged purpose of protecting the rights of persons in this country which had been infringed by government agents during the war, and also protecting the conscientious objectors and assisting in the defense of the I. W. W."

Among the publications mentioned were the Liberator, The Messenger, the New York Call, the Weekly People, The Rebel Worker, the Young Democracy and others.

Mr. Stevenson continued that other papers seized contained a large number of requests for Santeri Nuorteva to speak at various Socialist and other radical meetings, and called particular attention to one letter showing a disagreement among the Socialists in Cleveland, Ohio. One group, calling itself the "left wing," Mr. Stevenson described as "the extremely radical branch of the Socialist Party of America," and the soviet of 10 Bolshevik organizations in that city requested Mr. Nuorteva to break his engagement with another group which the left wing wanted to sabotage, so they said, and speak at a meeting this group would arrange. Mr. Nuorteva's reply, which was attached, announced that he did not think it fair to ask him to be a party to house quarrels which he knew nothing about, adding, "and I think it very unfair on your part to make such squabbles a hindrance to Socialist propaganda work."

Letter to "Financial Agent"

The next evidence presented was a letter signed by Lynn A. Gale of Gale's Magazine of Mexico City, Mexico, addressed to Mr. Martens and requesting him as the "financial agent of the Russian Soviet Government" in New York to give him financial aid in his "propaganda work in Mexico, reminding him that New York newspapers had accused him of being 'the leader of the Bolshevik propaganda in Mexico, and other dire crimes.'"

Mr. Stevenson added that he introduced this letter, not for its content,

but because of the pencil notation which appears on it in Mr. Nuorteva's handwriting. This read: "We should have nothing to do with this writer. Impression letter makes it that he is an agent provocateur or simply an adventurer."

The initials "C. M." followed, he said. Another letter, original, but unsigned, dated May 11, 1919, and taken from the files of Mr. Heller, to whom it was addressed, Mr. Stevenson produced, saying it was particularly interesting to find correspondence of this character in commercial enterprises. He then read the final paragraph as follows:

"When I return from Washington will write you as to conditions down there which will be of moment to you. If you should have occasion to write me, send it always to my home address in both a plain envelope and likewise plain paper. You need not sign your name, as I never do, as you know, for obvious reasons. With kindest regards to Comrade Martens and to S. N. I am fraternally."

Activities "Purely Commercial"

Senator Lusk interrupted the proceedings to tell Senator Mullen, one of his conferees who had not been present at earlier sessions of the committee, that Mr. Martens, who claims to be the Soviet Ambassador, the man referred to in these letters, testified before the committee in executive session that his activities here were purely commercial, that they were engaged in buying for the Russian Government. Also Mr. Heller was sworn and testified that their efforts were purely commercial. He added that Mr. Martens said they had never paid any money for anything here, although he had arranged one or two loans, so that later on he was to get some shoes or something of that sort, adding that he wanted Senator Mullen to appreciate the significance of that testimony.

Letters produced showed that not only was Mr. Nuorteva in demand as a speaker before the radical organizations, but others on the speakers' list were Scott Nearing, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Luis Bryant, James Larkin and Kate Richards O'Hare.

Mr. Stevenson then proceeded to outline the records of these speakers, the indictments brought against them. Chairman Lusk interposed the remark that he himself had heard Jim Larkin, an extreme Radical agitator here, and not a citizen, advocate the overthrow of our government institutions by force.

Another letter produced notified Mr. Nuorteva that he had been nominated as a delegate to the International Socialist Congress. This was signed by Adolph Gersmers, executive secretary of the Socialist Party.

Radical Policy Stated

Mr. Stevenson reported that hundreds of letters along these lines had been found. However, he called especial attention to a communication marked "note, only for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines," which included the following paragraphs:

"If you want to rebuild society, there is only one way to do it, join forces with the rest of the workers in one big union. It is useless to try to buck the system alone. Bosses are too strongly entrenched. You might as well try to capture a fort single-handed. If the workers get together and stick together, there is nothing they cannot accomplish. Divided they are helpless. United they are invincible. The world is theirs. The only way to get freedom is to take it. Get clear in your mind just what you want to do and go to it."

"Every man is either a submissive slave or a man who knows his rights and intends to get them. If the latter, you belong to the Industrial Workers of the World."

Producing a list of employees in the Russian Soviet Bureau, Mr. Stevenson called attention to the fact that two of them, Theodore Fedotof and Anton Taitzen, were out on \$5000 bail following conviction under a sedition law in New Jersey.

The next exhibit included a number of pamphlets printed in English in Petrograd which Mr. Stevenson thought were apparently sent to the United States for distribution. One, written by Nicholas Lenin, stated that it was published by the Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda, attached to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of the Russian Republic. Leon Trotsky also wrote some of these pamphlets.

A number of fairly recent copies of the Berlin Tageblatt were taken in the raid and Mr. Stevenson remarked that

he could not quite understand how German papers came to be in the possession of a man in war times. Next he offered as evidence various weekly bulletins, which, he said, were gotten out and circulated by the bureau of information of soviet Russia of which Santeri Nuorteva was director "before the appointment of Mr. Martens as alleged ambassador of the Soviet Republic." He read from one of these a paragraph stating that "Mr. Morris Hillquit has accepted the post of chancellor of the Russian soviet bureau in the United States . . . and will be in charge of the legal department of the bureau."

Another document offered by Mr. Stevenson is an affidavit signed by A. A. Heller, in charge of the purchasing department of the bureau stating that that department had no bank account. A letter written in Russian was read, in which a man in his employ referred to the receipt of large sums of money from Moscow.

Chairman Lusk referred again to Mr. Heller's testimony to the effect that no money had been spent in commercial transactions.

Another letter was read from Morris Hillquit, who advised concerning the filling out of blanks for the War Trade Board in which he advised Mr. Martens to put himself down as a Russian citizen.

Mr. Stevenson remarked that it seemed strange to tell a man what his citizenship was. Mr. Stevenson reported further that an examination of bank accounts showed that no large amounts of money were placed to the account of the bureau at any one time, but that frequent deposits were made by Mr. Martens in currency, thus giving no evidence as to the source of these funds.

MEDICAL SOCIETY TACTICS CRITICIZED

President of Allied Association
Proposes Revolt Against Al-
leged Autocratic Ways of
the American Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Questioning why the American Medical Association in their plea for higher education in behalf of public health, should place on the expurgatory list physicians who practice osteopathy or drugless methods as long as they are able to prove being properly educated, Dr. Ignatz Mayer of Detroit, Michigan, president of the Allied Medical Association of America, said in an address before that organization here this week:

"As you look further you will find a continuous effort to deprive you of your liberty and freedom to practice medicine or surgery according to your own methods which have proven successful, unless you belong to an autocratic association which must sanction and give approval of your method."

"You are aware that laws are being prepared in several states which will make it necessary for you to submit to an annual examination conducted by an examining board which will determine whether you shall be permitted to practice another year. Your qualifications will be tested each year before a license will be granted for you to continue to practice. How far-reaching this legislation will prove to be must be apparent."

"Do you wish to trust implicitly and confidently another organization to do such legislating for you, or do you desire to have a voice in the making of laws regulating the practice of medicine? There are over 150,000 of these conservative physicians in the United States who are not in sympathy with the American Medical Association, but nevertheless seem to be indifferent to the menace which threatens them with legislation affecting their own interest. These physicians should either do one or the other thing, either join the American Medical Association and submit to their code of ethics, rules, laws, and regulations, or make the effort of their life and have another medical organization of equal force and power."

NEW YORK-BLACK SEA LINE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Inauguration of a cargo steamship service between New York and Constantinople and Black Sea ports was announced yesterday by the Shipping Board.

LONG-AND-SHORT- HAUL BILL URGED

Inter-Mountain and Southern
State Interests Marshal Forces
at Washington to Plead
for Legislation on Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

RENO, Nevada—Able representatives of the inter-mountain states, including Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada, left for Washington recently to join forces with representatives from the southern states in supporting the passage of the national "Long-and-Short-Haul" Bill, introduced in the Senate by Miles Poindexter, Senator from Washington, at the last session of Congress, and favorably reported by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, though too late for action before the close of the session.

Upon the reintroduction of the bill (S. B. 360) by Senator Poindexter at the present extraordinary session of Congress, strong opposition has developed in New York and in the New England states, and as a result of that opposition the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has ordered further hearings on the bill. It is for the purpose of defending the bill against the opposition mentioned, with the opposition from certain Pacific Coast cities, that the inter-mountain and southern states' representatives are now gathering at the national capital.

Long-Continued Struggle

For many years the western states have been fighting to remedy what they call the unjust discrimination in freight rates through the Interstate Commerce Commission. Until recently Nevada obtained a better freight rate from eastern points by shipping through to Pacific Coast ports and "localizing" their freight back than by having freight shipped direct, and similar conditions obtained in the other

states mentioned. The "back haul" has been eliminated, but Nevada still pays the same transcontinental freight rate as does San Francisco, approximately 300 miles further west, and proportionately all intermountain and southern states claim they are unjustly discriminated against on interstate shipments.

The chairman of the Public Service Commission of Nevada voices the views of the western and southern states in a recent letter to western commercial organizations, urging their more active support of the "Long-and-Short-Haul" Bill. He says in part:

"When the Nevada and other western state commissions finally succeeded in inducing the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce on west-bound business the long-and-short-haul provision of the act to regulate commerce, in 1917, because there was then no water competition, nor had there been since 1915, it did so by qualifying its decision with the proviso that 'when water competition again returns, the railroads may apply to the commission for authority to re-establish a lower rate at Pacific Coast cities than at intermediate points.' Naturally, this insecurity prevents investment and, therefore, retards development within our State and other states similarly situated throughout the inter-mountain and southern territories."

"For this reason it is highly essential that all make every effort possible through the medium of their financial, industrial, and commercial connections to bring pressure to bear upon Congress for the passage of the long-and-short-haul legislation, to the end that all sections of our country may be enabled for the future to develop in proportion as each community's resources and energies justify, insofar as transportation charges and practices are concerned."

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

FRESNO, California—Representatives of single tax organizations in different parts of the State met here recently and formed a state-wide organization known as the California

Single Tax League. The so-called great adventure movement, of which Luke North was the head, which has put forward several measures in the name of single tax but which has never been endorsed by single taxers generally, did not participate and is not included in the new organization. Representatives of the following organizations were present and affected the organization of the California Single Tax League: The Los Angeles Single Tax League, the Bay District Single Tax Club, the San Diego Single Tax League, and the Oakland Single Tax Club.

EXPERIMENTS WITH LIGNITE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Extensive government experiments with North Dakota lignite may be made in the near future. S. M. Darling and Director Hood of the United States Bureau of Mines have returned to Washington, following an inspection of North Dakota lignite fields, much impressed with the possibilities which this State's 700,000,000,000 tons of coal offer. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for a series of experiments in briquetting, coking, or carbonizing lignite, and it is expected that this fund will be divided between the Dakota and Montana and Texas lignite fields. Texas has a brown lignite, while that of North Dakota is black, more nearly approaching a semi-bituminous.

FIVE TRANSPORTS ARRIVE WITH TROOPS

NEW YORK, New York—Five transports, carrying 16,925 troops, arrived here yesterday from French ports. The Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm arrived from Brest with 3622 men on board. She was closely followed by the Panaman, from St. Nazaire, with 2167; the South Bend, Bordeaux, with 2270; the Kaiserin August Victoria, Brest, with 5455, and the Great Northern, Brest, with 3381.

ARIZONA MAY BE LINKED TO PACIFIC

Projected Railway Would Give
an Outlet for Metals by
Way of the Panama Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TUCSON, Arizona—A survey in progress from Ajo, a copper mining town in southern Arizona, to San Jorge on St. George's Bay, on the Mexican coast of the Gulf of California, is believed to be the first step in the building of a railroad by certain mining interests that will bring about a diversion of Arizona's copper and other metal products from rail transportation to the Atlantic seaboard by way of the Panama Canal.

St. George's will thus be linked up with the fan of railroads out of Tucson. The Southern Pacific's main line running east and west, the Nogales line running south, the El Paso & Southern Railroad running southeastward, and the Tucson, Phoenix & Tidewater Railroad running northward will reach through their branches all important mining camps in the State.

Railroad connection already exists as far south as Ajo. The new link will have to traverse an expanse of desert region first explored only 11 years ago. St. George is 500 miles nearer to the Panama Canal than Los Angeles, the first important shipping point on the California coast.

Reaching the head of the Gulf of California by railroad with the vast tonnage of metal mined in Arizona has been the dream of railroad builders for nearly 40 years. In 1882 the Tucson & Gulf of California Railroad Company was organized to build a railroad to Port Lobos, and for that project a concession from the Mexican Government was secured. It was never carried out. In 1903 another line was planned to run from Silver Bell, a copper mining camp 42 miles west of Tucson, but financial reverses of the promoters caused abandonment of the enterprise.

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SOCIALISTS MEET AT AMSTERDAM

International Gathering of Delegates Considers Charter of Labor Party and Municipal Program for Workers' Protection

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The opening of the International Socialist Conference at Amsterdam was delayed owing to the absence of the German delegates. The chair was taken by Mr. Branting, and those present included Messrs. Henderson and Huysmans for the executive; Ramsay MacDonald, England; O'Shannon, Ireland; Renaudel, France; de Brouckere, Anseele, Bertrand, Belgium; Martna, Estland; Gabronski, Russia (Moscow); Borgberg, Denmark; Drs. Justo and Tomasso, Argentina; and Troelstra and Wilbaut for Holland.

The following points were down on the agenda:

1. Discussion of the Paris peace preliminaries.
2. Sending of a committee of investigation to Russia.
3. Territorial questions.
4. Answer to be given to the manifesto from Moscow.
5. Reconstruction of the International.
6. Reorganization of the Labor press.
7. The general congress to be held at Lucerne in August.

Only the Socialist press was admitted, and official communiques were issued. On the Sunday a few more delegates had arrived, among them being Mr. Longuet, France, and Mr. Ryan, Premier of Australia. The latter was especially welcomed as the first representative of the workmen of Australia to take part in the deliberations of the Socialist Internationale.

The discussions of the previous day were continued. The first subject occupying the attention of the conference was the standpoint to be adopted in regard to the proposal for the League of Nations of the Paris conference.

After a prolonged discussion, a committee was appointed to formulate the views of the conference, and Mr. Henderson brought forward a proposal concerning "The International Charter of Labor," as drafted by the Paris conference, the substance of which was that regular inquiries were to be made into the conditions of labor; a permanent secretariat appointed under the supervision of a committee formed from the delegations of the respective countries—each delegation to consist of four persons, namely, two representatives of the government, one of the employers, and one of the organized workers.

The Government of the United States has taken the initiative in arranging for the first International Conference of Labor to be held at Washington in October. The organized committee consists of representatives from Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and Switzerland. The agenda includes: the 8-hour day (48-hour week), unemployment (prevention, insurance), female labor and infant labor, extension of the treaties concluded at Berne in 1906.

A committee is being appointed to inquire into the territorial questions. Finally, the draft of the new statutes was taken in hand. At the close of the sitting the German Independents, Mr. Haase and Mr. Kautsky, and the Majorists, Mr. Muller, arrived. Mr. Karl Kautsky was not able to take part in the congress.

Mr. Huysmans dictated the following particulars to the press: "All the afternoon the conference dealt with territorial questions. Resolutions have been received from various delegations. The conference made a statement regarding the independence of Finland, Georgia and Estonia. It demands for German-Austria the right to unite with Germany, and for all parts of the former Austrian Empire to decide for themselves the question of which state they will join."

"The conference further protests against the entry of foreign troops into Hungary and denies the right of interference in her internal affairs. It demands that the Paris Congress shall take no decision, as to the ultimate destination of the separate parts of Hungary before a referendum has been taken under the auspices of the neutrals."

Caucasian Labor Groups

"A resolution was passed declaring that the two Labor groups in Georgia and Armenia had arrived at an agreement regarding the points of conflict between the two countries. Another resolution protesting against the massacres in Armenia and demanded an indemnity."

"During the conference Mr. Suchomlin arrived from Omsk, and Mr. Permi (Bissolati group) from Italy. The latter protested strongly against the annexation of the Tyrol. The Italian Socialists cannot approve of an annexationist policy. It was urged that it was desirable to hold the international congress not in September but in February, 1920, so that all the countries which were members should participate."

At the third sitting the municipal program of the party was dealt with at length. The introduction gives a survey of the general Socialist ideals in regard to the party's influence on municipal affairs. It is not the intention, it states, to establish socialism in any one community. The establishment of socialism is only possible either nationally or internationally on the ground of common property of the soil and the means of production. The social democratic municipal policy aims at utilizing the municipal organ to an increasing extent for the arrangement and management of institutions of all kinds for the benefit of

consumers. The Socialist municipal policy, both in the towns and in the country, can watch over the numerous interests of the people at large, such as housing, food, education, simplification of the work of the housewife, sanitary conditions, etc. If socialism succeeds in leading municipal activities into one of these channels, this will constitute a daily propaganda which will appeal strongly to the masses.

The various points of the program were thereupon discussed. As regards taxation it was proposed to advocate taxes on a progressive scale, in proportion to the financial status, with liberal exemption for small incomes and deductions for children, needy parents, etc.

All private monopolies should be placed under municipal control. Municipal property to be extended in view of the housing and food supply questions.

Municipal Building Urged

Municipal building to be energetically pushed, and the erection of really good houses undertaken. In the case of high buildings all devices calculated to simplify housework should be arranged for. The building of garden cities to be promoted, and dwellings which are unfit for habitation demolished, besides various other provisions for securing adequate housing to people with large families and small incomes.

Further, provisions were included to regulate the position of municipal workers, for the early closing of shops, for free schooling for both boys and girls, the feeding of school children, provision of school baths, school physicians, dentists and nurses, and the institution of public libraries, museums, lectures, theatrical performances, concerts, the promotion of sports and open air games and provision of public meeting halls. Public health and the care of orphans and all those in any way in need of assistance were the next matters discussed.

In an interview with the reporter of the Amsterdam Handelsblad, Mr. Haase, leader of the Independent Socialists, declared that "the principles of us revolutionary Socialists are the same as those of the Bolsheviks, but there is a great difference in method and tactics." In answer to the question as to why he had withdrawn from the government, he said: "I did this on Dec. 28, for two reasons. First, the Majority members of the government, Ebert, Scheidemann, Landsberg, without consulting the ministers of the Independents, had suppressed the riots of the marine divisions with the aid of the old military organization, with the inevitable result that they had to make ever greater concessions to the generals of the ancient régime and the hateful and accursed militarism was once more growing in strength. We Independents were not willing to bear the responsibility of this. Secondly, we deemed it necessary to socialize, as soon as possible, those industries which are ready for immediate socialization, viz., the coal and potash mines. But the Majorists were neither willing to do this nor to take in hand any other really socialistic reform. For these reasons many Majorists had joined the ranks of the Spartacus group."

Mr. Haase acknowledged the moral claim of France on German coal, so long as its own mines in the north could not be worked. But the Independent Socialists strongly object to any political annexation either of the Saar district by France, or of Danzig by Poland, as they have likewise objected to the forced peace of Brest-Litovsk, to which the Majorists did not object.

STRASBOURG AND THE

"HYMN OF LIBERTY"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The "Marseillaise," which has now become the world hymn of liberty, was sung for the first time by Rouget de Lisle on April 24, 1792, in the house of the Mayor of Strasbourg, Mr. de Dietrich by name.

The inhabitants of Strasbourg wished to commemorate this historical event of so capital an importance, and a grand banquet was given on April 24, at which Mr. Léon Robelin read a telegram from the President of the Republic, in which the first magistrate of France declared that "he was happy to see the great French associations continue their task on the newly found soil of Alsace."

Great applause greeted Baron de Dietrich when he drew a picturesque and rapid sketch of the evening on which the "Marseillaise" was sung in the home of his ancestor, and loud applause greeted him when he said that all France and Alsace would wish to contribute toward the erection of a monument to commemorate the day on which the song of liberty was sung for the first time.

Mr. Millerand, High Commissioner to Alsace, next rose and made a speech which was frequently interrupted by applause. Among other important statements, he said that France, like Alsace and Lorraine, could say with justice before the whole world that she did not want war; she endured it.

"At the moment when war is ending," he continued, "and restoring to mothers the children who were forcibly dragged away from them, our common thought, our supreme hope, is that 'humanity' may henceforth be spared such trials."

"To prevent the return of war, it is not sufficient only to regard the ideal to be realized with a clear gaze; realities must be discerned with the same precision. Nowhere can we be informed and warned as is possible here. For half a century, Alsace and Lorraine have known how to defend—with what ingenuity and tenacity—the treasure of their individuality and genius against German rule and greed. Let us listen to them. Guided by them, we shall not risk stumbling once more into the trap of illusions which very nearly led us to the abyss. May the peril of yesterday, so miraculously averted, be a lesson and a safeguard for our children."

REPATRIATION OF AUSTRALIAN ARMY

Federal Department Created in View of Impracticability of Solving Problems Involved in Situation by Private Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—"An amateur crew setting out upon an uncharted sea, seeking an unknown destination." The truth of this simile has been shown beyond dispute since Senator E. D. Millen, Minister for Repatriation, used it in the Commonwealth Senate to describe the difficulties of converting an army of 350,000 into successful contented citizens.

Following the course of Australian repatriation step by step from the first feeble groping along a bush track, roughly cut by private energy, to the broad smooth of molten effort, there is one impressed by the wonderful adaptability, the increasing determination to overcome obstacles and the broadening and deepening sense of obligation which has led men out of byways and ruts. The problem has been too huge, too imminent, for slow experiment and official red tape; hasty adjustments and improvisations have been molded into permanence in a few weeks by the pressure of swiftly growing problems aided by the flame of public criticism. Looking past the flux and steam of molten effort, there is apparent a wholly new concept of national indebtedness to the men who fought. It is possible to trace the ascent. First the state war councils—honorary official bodies, and the minor voluntary organizations which assisted returned men; then the formation of a repatriation fund, partly federal and partly voluntary; the growing conviction that private effort was failing, inevitably, and the next great step of a department of repatriation, which made the problem national and universal; and beyond that the mental expansion which found its height in the grand conception announced by the federal government, through Senator Millen, in the Senate Chamber:

"This department accepts as the minimum obligation the responsibility of providing the returned soldier with an opportunity of earning at least a living wage, and until such opportunity is forthcoming sustenance will be granted. That is the very foundation stone of the whole system."

Importance of Technical Training

Repatriation is profoundly affecting the Commonwealth. It is bringing in the day of small holdings and new rural industries; it is concentrating attention upon infant industries and forcing a strong protective tariff; it is emphasizing the vitally important feature of technical training, with its gift of fresh hope for the partially incapacitated; it will give cheap homes, extend railways, construct decent roads, supervise, assist, and protect. The effect on the Nation will be far-reaching, not only by reason of the heavy taxation which must accompany practical idealism, but because of the mental awakening which alone made possible the new Declaration of Independence quoted above.

No recognition of the coming of a stronger community sense would be complete without reference to the influence exerted by the returned soldiers. Banded in leagues and led by capable, sincere men, the soldiers are watching every move of the Repatriation Department, not in carping mood, nor with desire to embarrass, but with the resolve that no red tape regulations shall prevent justice. In other ways than in repatriation, the men who fought on Gallipoli and in Egypt and France are making their influence tell: the indignant uprising against Bolshevik tactics in Brisbane is only one instance.

In order to view fairly and clearly Australia's repatriation methods, it will be necessary to take for granted the gropings and failures which accompanied progress, and to defer to another article the criticisms which inevitably accompany the demobilization and reinstatement as private citizens of 350,000 men.

The Department of Repatriation is presided over by Senator Edward D. Millen and by Mr. Alexander Poynton, M. H. R., Assistant Minister, and with them are associated in Melbourne an honorary commission. There is a branch of the Repatriation Department in each state, and attached to each branch is an honorary board of seven members, including representatives of returned soldiers. Throughout each state there are local committees, which are purely voluntary and work within clearly defined territorial boundaries; more and more power is being given to these local committees, including the disbursement of assistance, the inspection of land and the finding of positions for men who enlisted from their district. It is claimed that this organization is now so complete "that every square mile of the whole continent of Australia is brought directly under the operation of the departmental policy."

Details of Repatriation

The soldier who is returning to Australia is fully informed, on the voyage, of every detail in connection with the repatriation scheme and all particulars of his own case are obtained from him so that before his transport ties up the department will have received by train from Perth a comprehensive report enabling prompt action to be taken.

More may come under one or more of the following classifications: Employment, vocational training, medical attention, general assistance. If the soldier is able to work and has not been found suitable employment on discharge from the Australian Imperial force, he is entitled to "sustenance" until suitable opening in

civil life is available, and even if he does not make good in his new position (or in a succession of positions) the department does not seek excuses for putting him adrift—though the waster has short shrift. The soldier does not apply for sustenance, but for employment, and the decision regarding sustenance rests with the department. Inclusive of pension, if any, sustenance for a soldier without dependents amounts to £2 2s. a week, and if married to £2 12s. Sustenance rises by 3s. 6d. a week for each child up to, and including, four.

By daily advertising, by state co-operation through Labor bureaux, by enlisting the assistance of the Trades Halls, by reminding employers of their duty to returned men, by turning unskilled labor into skilled, and by providing work on a large scale—such as the Murray River scheme and forestry operations, the Repatriation Department is continually at work on behalf of the returned soldiers. In addition, of course, there are the land settlement schemes in which all the states, except Queensland which has its own plans, are co-operating with the Commonwealth. With the influx of troops following the armistice, the department has been more heavily taxed than in pre-war days, but some conception of the successful work done in the past may be obtained from a survey of the department's operations from April 8, 1918, to Oct. 31, 1918. In that period there were 25,000 applications for employment, yet on Oct. 26 there were only 1720 men awaiting positions.

Originally the vocational training, conducted by means of state colleges, or in special or private workshops, was confined to apprentices whose indentures had been interrupted by war service; those who were unable to follow pre-war occupations, owing to war service, those who, owing to disability were unable to command immediately the full wages of their trade or calling; and those who were under 18 years at the time of enlistment—this applying more particularly to men of the naval forces; and widows of soldiers.

Brotherhood and Patriotism

As in all branches of repatriation, the spur of necessity and the impulse of brotherhood and patriotism tore down class and caste barriers, and the Cabinet decided to offer vocational training to men who had enlisted while under the age of 20 years, and had not determined prior to enlistment upon any specific calling or trade. As 17,000 soldiers were under 20 when they were sworn in, and at least one-half will probably take advantage of the scheme, the cost of the concession will be about £1,300,000, spread over the two or three years in which skilled training is being given.

A great expansion in the size and number of technical colleges, etc., throughout Australia will follow the plans of the federal government, and the greater part, if not the whole cost, will be borne under the head of repatriation.

The training of the partly incapacitated has been facilitated by the wholehearted assistance of the Trades Halls, as the result of a conference with the minister. With the exception of South Australia, where possibly there was a misunderstanding, an agreement has been made which will allow of temporarily incapacitated soldiers entering private workshops, in a certain ratio to the number of fit men employed, and receiving training and wages according to the value of their labor, such value being assessed periodically by a tribunal of representatives of employers and unions. The department will make up the difference to the trainee between the standard wage and the amount which he is able to earn. Those who can never hope to become efficient, or to do more than a strictly limited amount of work, will be given employment and paid a wage which will support them decently and enable them to keep their self-respect. The blind will be specially trained in St. Dunstan's in England, or in the state institutes. The totally incapacitated will be placed in special hostels or homes, or provision made whereby they can live in comfort wherever they choose.

CLOSING CHAPTER OF HUMBERT TRIAL

Excluding Sundays, Court Sat on 34 Consecutive Days—Judges Were 4 to 3 in Favor of Senator Humbert

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was a little after 8 o'clock in the evening when Colonel Masselin and his six colleagues, who have constituted the court-martial in what has been one of the longest trials of any kind in the history of the affairs of law and crime in France, filed back into the auditorium to deliver their verdict, after an absence of more than two hours while they were considering it. Excluding Sundays, the court had sat on 34 consecutive days, and, although the interest of the case was kept up to the end, and indeed in its closing stages, with highly dramatic and emotional speeches by the various counsel, was greater than ever, intense excitement being manifested by the listeners in the last day or two, the judges were manifestly anxious to bring the proceedings to a close, which was why they sat specially late on the last day.

Great Emotional Appeal

It was agreed that everything possible had been done for the four accused by their advocates, by evidence of the defense, by cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, by forensic argument, and by emotional appeal, in which matter the Paris courts of all kinds are as no others. The very utmost had been made of every possible point: in two or three cases somewhat surprising gains had been effected at the expense, as it were, of Captain Mornet, the governmental prosecutor, and it appeared that they made a fair impression on the court.

Judges in France, no matter in what court they sit, are probably less insensitive to external circumstances, atmosphere, and feeling than are those of other countries, and it is notable that throughout this long trial sympathy with the accused on the part of the onlookers was very gradually and very surely strengthened. The facts of the cases, and the eloquence of counsel, had much to do with this, no doubt, but the vindictiveness of Captain Mornet, which seemed a very different thing in peace from what it was in war, less of a thing to be applauded, and the fact that the war had gone and people not only could not think in the sense of war, but were experiencing a considerable reaction, had probably more effect. There was a feeling that somehow three, or even all, of these people had simply blundered into the terrible predicament, without quite realizing what they were doing, and that in certain instances their weakness was simply that of frail humanity.

Again, there was no disregarding the tremendous weight that was exercised by the evidence and declarations concerning Charles Humbert's patriotic campaigns, as they were called, and the mighty phalanx of generals and others who came forward to state that they believed in him and that he had done the army good; while Guillaume Desouches, the former attorney, undoubtedly derived a great advantage from the evidence of his good, patriotic and even very brave service in the army, during one of the most trying periods in the war. The people, and no doubt the judges, said that a man who volunteered and on rejection volunteered again and yet again, served in one of the hottest sectors near Verdun, whence few men escaped alive, until his strength gave out, and was cited, warmly commended in the orders of the day for his conduct and his service, his colonel now coming forward and declaring that in spite of everything he would adhere to all he said—this man, they said, could in no wise be regarded or treated as a common traitor. And it is undeniable that by

this way of thinking the whole governmental case came to be regarded among a considerable section with a certain measure of suspicion, which was not lessened upon reflection concerning the long delays in its preparation.

Public's Changed Attitude

So it was felt that, when the last word had been said by the lawyers, and the court-martial was left to consider its verdict, the prospects of the four accused had been considerably enhanced during the five weeks of these proceedings. At the outset the general impression was that both Pierre Lenoir, the foolish rich young man about town, and Desouches, his associate or confederate, who had negotiated for the application of German money to the purchase of the Journal were doomed, and that Humbert, director of the Journal, who was concerned in the sale and was accused of knowing where the funds were coming from, would be sentenced to a substantial term of imprisonment; and so also Captain Ladoux, for his manipulation of documents and other delinquencies. Now it seemed that Ladoux, for a certainty, would be set free, and that Humbert would get off with a substantial fine, with possibly the addition of a slight term of imprisonment, that Desouches would not have much to endure, and would certainly suffer far less than Captain Mornet asked that he should do—only a little less than capital punishment; a small allowance being made by the prosecution, as it were, for the valor about Verdun.

Lenoir's situation was far more difficult, for in spite of the tremendous appeal made for him by his advocate, a veritable masterpiece it was, he had, in cold reason, very little to say for himself except—"Is it likely?" In the end we find that Ladoux is acquitted, and Humbert too, the view taken being that they had both, in different ways and degrees, been indiscreet, but not more than that. Charles Humbert owed much to his highly demonstrative and optimistic counsel, who never ceased to proclaim his certainty that his client would be vindicated. But the ex-director of Le Journal had little to spare at the end. There was a majority of one against him on two of the counts, but according to the conditions of courts-martial in France this is not enough to convict, and was equivalent to gains for Humbert, the points in question having reference to his dealings with Bolo. On the other hand, the judges were four to three in his favor on the questions they had to decide concerning his dealings with Lenoir and Desouches. The judges were unanimous in convicting Desouches of commerce with the enemy and in sentencing him to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 francs. Ladoux was acquitted unanimously. Lenoir had six votes to one against him for the capital sentence. If only he had had a little in the way of patriotic endeavor to exhibit for himself, sentiment might have swung somewhat in his favor and assisted him to a lighter sentence, but he had really nothing. He had too much to explain away, and could not explain it.

Tense Moments at Close

The last moments of this historic treason trial were very tense. The

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people fastened their attention more on Lenoir and Desouches than on the others, whose fate they felt they could very nearly guess. Lenoir had seemed to gather something in confidence and animation, while his counsel was pleading his case, but afterwards he lapsed to the duller appearance and expression which had characterized him for the greater part of the proceedings. When the last words had been uttered and the judges were ready to consider their verdict, Colonel Masselin, the president, asked him if he had anything more he wished to say for himself. For a moment he seemed violently agitated. Then he steadied himself, and in a hoarse voice muttered, "On my mother's head, I swear I am innocent!" When the formal question was put to Desouches, he answered that there was nothing he could add to the defense he had already presented. Humbert was quite demonstrative to the end. As has been indicated in previous dispatches upon this case, he is very easily moved. He seemed to try to frame a few sentences, but his voice would not work, and he stretched out his arms toward the judges exclaiming loudly that he was innocent.

When the sentences were delivered they had the effect which Humbert seemed beside himself with relief and joy, and for a few moments to have quite lost a sense of his surroundings and circumstances. His excitement was evidently intense. Then, when he had calmed a little, he overwhelmed his excellent advocate, Maître Moro Gaffier, with his expressions of gratitude. Desouches took his sentence calmly; he wept a little. Lenoir was evidently violently agitated. He shook, but he felt out for the hand of his counsel, took it, and bent over it. He is appealing against his sentence.

NORTH DAKOTA HAS

LARGE WHEAT CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—In spite of a very late spring North Dakota has in prospect a repetition of its bumper crop of 1915, when it raised 159,000,000 bushels of wheat. Instead of yielding the farmer not much more than \$90,000,000, as it did that year at an average price of 79 cents, this year's crop will bring in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000, at \$2 the bushel.

Farmers are still sowing large acreages to flax, and the yield of flaxseed, now worth nearly \$5 the bushel, should be very large. Flax will run from 11 to 22 bushels per acre, with ordinary luck, and it is a very profitable crop, especially for homesteaders, as it thrives best on new breaking.

A Child Can Run a

Hoover Electric

Suction

Cleaner

\$47.50

AND UP

Easy Terms

The electrically driven brush loosens all imbedded dirt, perfectly renovating rugs, tapestries, etc.

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"Freemantle" Dials

"Federal" Tires and Tubes

"Vedol" Oils and Greases

"Yale" Locks and Knobs

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We also handle a full line of hardware, cutlery, sporting and electrical goods.

Ph. Gross Hardware Supply Co.

215-217 Third Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

We Invite

Inspection

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Sterling

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BUNDE &

UPMEYER CO.

Jewelers—Milwaukee

"WHERE QUALITY IS AS REPRESENTED"

"Clothing for Children that is Different"

We feature a complete line of Vanta garments for babies

Children's Shop (Caroline Land-Schuman)

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79 Wisconsin Street

MILWAUKEE

An Ideal Summer Drink

If you have never tasted the snappy flavor of Iced Postum you have a treat in store.

Make POSTUM in the usual way, allow to cool, chill with ice and add sugar and lemon, or sugar and cream as you prefer.

You'll find it a reward for the effort and you'll make it again and again.

"There's a Reason"

A Better Store Service

Stover's

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Rutz "Touch a Button" Gas Range Lighter

Lights one or all top burners with a simple "touch of a button."

Most modern ranges are equipped with a "Rutz"

Your gas company can tell you all about attaching one to your range.

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HONEST SHOES

At Honest Prices

KAUFMAN SHOE CO.

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\$47.50 AND UP

Easy Terms

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HAS JAPAN SECRET PACT WITH BERLIN?

Chinese Newspaper Publishes the Text of Alleged Secret Japanese-German Treaty of 1918 Found in Bolshevik Archives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—According to the Peking and Tientsin Times, a document has been brought to light which points to the existence of a secret treaty between Germany and Japan, executed as late as 1918. Says that paper:

"We have received from a most reliable source the draft of the (alleged) German-Japanese Treaty of 1918, with explanatory note."

"It is a copy of a document taken from the official files of the Central Soviet papers in the Bolshevik archives at Perm on Feb. 2 of this year, when the anti-Bolshevik army ejected the Bolsheviks from the town. The document was obtained by Major Slaughter, U. S. Army, attached to the Siberian Army for special service, and was telegraphed in cipher on Feb. 22 from Ekaterinburg to Vladivostok and thence, again in cipher, to Washington and Europe, and its contents must have reached the knowledge of the American State Department and the British and French foreign offices, in spite of delays, by March 1."

"It is stated that the Bolshevik Ambassador to Berlin procured the details of the alleged treaty after the German Revolution, and the sacking of the German state archives, and telegraphed them to Russia; and as the result the following appeared in the official Soviet of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, Nos. 255 (519) and 256 (520) of Nov. 22 and 23, 1918:

"From fully reliable sources we are informed that: At the end of October there was received fully reliable and exact information about the arrival in Stockholm of the Japanese Extraordinary Representative Oda, with the aim of carrying on secret conversation with the German Ambassador Lutz, concerning the conclusion of a German-Japanese secret treaty. An agreement in principle was reached, after which Oda went to Berlin for the final working out of the treaty itself."

"The result of the conversation was the draft of a treaty, which together with the explanatory note attached, we here publish. We are reliably informed that of the German Government no other than Scheidemann supported the project in question, which was, on the other hand, opposed by the deputy of the Center, Secretary of State Erzberger."

Object of Treaty
The revolution which took place in Germany prevented the carrying out of the plan which was the expression of the idea of the treaty and which consisted in the following: namely, that a restoration be carried out in Russia by the forces of Germany and Japan, and a German-Russian-Japanese alliance be formed in which Russia should be subordinated to the other two partners in the alliance."

"After the revolution this treaty became known in the German press, and it was published by the Hamburg Red Banner. This disclosure caused animated discussion and bitter polemic, in connection with which the press close to the German Government tried to refute the very fact of the existence of such a draft."

"Material at our disposal, however, does not leave the slightest doubt of the authenticity of the documents published by us, all the more that in the composition of the present Japanese Cabinet, there is one of the most important Japanese statesmen

of German orientation, General Tanaka, Minister of War, whose pronouncement on the 7th of May, 1917, in defense of an alliance with Germany provoked at that time the protest of all the Allies. Furthermore, from the documents earlier published by the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, it is manifested that efforts toward the conclusion of a separate peace and an alliance between Germany, Russia, and Japan were made by the German Government in March, 1916, by the German Ambassador in Stockholm, that same Lutz, through the Japanese Ambassador Uchida (Uchida)."

Draft of German-Japanese Treaty
"Paragraph 1. Both high contracting parties bind themselves, as soon as the world political situation permits, to help the third party, Russia, to obtain under their direction the settlement of her internal affairs and the position of a world power."

"Paragraph 2. One of the high contracting parties binds herself to allow the other high contracting party, Germany, the enjoyment of the prerogatives growing out of the treaties with the third party, Russia, as far as they concern central Asia and Persia and assist in the conclusion of a most favored nation treaty with mutual (reciprocal) guarantees between this third power and the two contracting powers."

"Paragraph 3. One of the high contracting parties, Japan, binds herself to allow the other contracting party, Germany, the enjoyment of the rights of the most favored nation given to her by the treaties in southern China and of certain privileges growing out of this treaty as yet to be defined in a special treaty, and in this connection both contracting parties bind themselves not to allow the passing of further concessions in regions yet to be definitely defined, into the hands of foreign powers, America and England."

"Paragraph 4. One of the high contracting parties, Japan, binds herself indirectly to protect the interests of the other high contracting party, Germany, in the coming Peace Conference, in a manner agreeable to that party in order that she might suffer as little as possible from the onerous terms of peace in respect to territorial and financial losses."

"Paragraph 5. One of the two high contracting parties binds herself, on the basis of a treaty to be concluded with the third power after her restoration, to secure for the other contracting party, Germany, the conclusion of a treaty of mutual (reciprocal) guarantees, military, political and economic and to lend her services to the other party, Germany, in this direction."

Secret Military Convention
"Paragraph 6. In return for this the other high contracting party, Germany, binds herself to conclude a secret military convention on land and sea with the aim of an alliance of mutual (reciprocal) guarantees and mutual protection against the aggressive intentions of America and England, the details to be worked out immediately after the conclusion of peace by specially empowered delegates of both high contracting parties."

"Paragraph 7. The secret treaty resulting herefrom will define the basic lines of foreign policy of the three high contracting parties and may in its full extent and in all its individual paragraphs be worked out immediately after the reestablishing of the third high contracting party, Russia."

"Paragraph 8. The present treaty is concluded for a period of five years counting from the moment of the restoration of the third party, with the exception of paragraph 4, which goes into effect immediately upon receipt of certificates of ratification. In case none of the high contracting parties announces six months before the intention of discontinuing the action of the treaty, it automatically remains in force further than five years period until one or another of the contracting powers signifies its intention of discontinuing it."

"Paragraph 9. The present treaty should be ratified as soon as possible and certificates of ratification should be prepared in duplicate in French and German, the German text being the authentic one for Germany and the French text for Japan."

Explanatory Note Attached
"The question whether the western orientation which German policy followed during the whole course of the war was the right one received such an exhaustive answer from the very course of the war and of events, that it is doubtful if a critical consideration of it is valuable, the more so as at the present moment it has a merely historical interest and not any real significance. The western orientation brought with itself also the mistake that they (the Germans) did not wish to conclude peace with Russia because they considered it possible to preserve the continued readiness to carry on the war among the Social Democratic sections of the German people only under the motto of the battle against reactionary terrorism."

"The direct contrast to this was the policy of Japan, who concluded in the middle of the war an alliance with Russia, the full meaning of which in view of the disintegration of Russia lies in the future."

"The existence in Germany of the idea that it would be possible to make peace with England at the expense of Russia, as circumstances showed was not only unfounded, but entailed serious consequences in internal politics for the German federation of states and for her allies."

"This was, however, not the only mistake of the political orientation in question. After Germany reached the conclusion that an agreement with England, either directly or through America, was impossible, she let the moment slip by for a timely agreement with Russia, by means of which she could have thrown over the hoped-for bridge to the Near and Far East."

"In all probability by means of such an orientation Germany would have prevented the disintegration of Russia and would have protected and even strengthened her rear in the East in an economic, political, and military sense."

Bolshevism in Russia
"Further, it is unlikely that bolshevism would have been able to obtain such a clear-cut mastery in Russia as has been seen in the past 12 months. In all probability in the event of an Eastern orientation on the part of Germany, its progress or mastery would have been only a momentary phenomenon or episode and at all events would not have brought on such heavy internal and external catastrophes for that State."

"An Eastern orientation of Germany would place England face to face with the necessity of withdrawing from a purposeless war and becoming peace loving because as a result of constant loss of tonnage her future economic development would be under direct threat and a Russia

supported by Germany would be a military and political danger for the Asiatic vital nerve."

"But it supported by Germany, Russia is already a mighty factor constituting a serious danger for England (causing her?) to exercise the greatest caution in carrying out her policy; so much the stronger would this factor be if Japan, supported on the Continent by Germany and Russia, should join the alliance. Such an orientation would constitute a very great danger for America and England."

"From the foregoing it follows that the center of gravity of future world politics lies in the reestablishment of a Russia freed of bolshevism and supported from outside for a number of years in which Germany and Japan would be equally interested."

Strengthening of Japan
"From this Japan would gain the advantage by virtue of the treaty of mutual support with Germany and Russia. She would become a very strong military force with which America would have to reckon, all the more so that the divergence between England and America on the basis of the self-determination of nations is only a matter of time."

"The new political alliance would mean a double advantage, both a political and an economic one, as she (Russia) would be economically strengthened by Germany and Japan, and would be politically protected against English and American aggression while she would again rise to the position of a world power."

"For Germany, economic advantage would be in the form of considerable concessions in Turkestan, thanks to which she could make herself independent of America in cotton and paper. In a political and military sense Germany would receive full cover for her rear on land through Russia and on the sea through Japan."

"The final end of such an alliance would be the complete removal of England from Asia, the isolation of England from America, through Canada and India, and the economic expulsion of America from Siberia and England from Russia on the one hand and exploitation of China, central Asia and Persia on the other, the spheres of influence being divided according to the following boundaries: Germany receives freedom of action in south China, Persia and central Asia, while Japan can declare her pretensions to northern China, Manchuria, Korea, and eastern Siberia."

"There are only two ways," said Mr. Davison, "in which Europe can pay her debts: in gold and in exports. Europe is without crops, without machinery, and her men-folk without work. We know that if we are going to continue our business in America, we must have an outlet for our products. The big consumer is Europe. She must have our products. When I speak of Europe, I mean all of Europe; for never before was there such a situation. Some solution must be found."

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of German orientation, General Tanaka, Minister of War, whose pronouncement on the 7th of May, 1917, in defense of an alliance with Germany provoked at that time the protest of all the Allies. Furthermore, from the documents earlier published by the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, it is manifested that efforts toward the conclusion of a separate peace and an alliance between Germany, Russia, and Japan were made by the German Government in March, 1916, by the German Ambassador in Stockholm, that same Lutz, through the Japanese Ambassador Uchida (Uchida)."

Draft of German-Japanese Treaty
"Paragraph 1. Both high contracting parties bind themselves, as soon as the world political situation permits, to help the third party, Russia, to obtain under their direction the settlement of her internal affairs and the position of a world power."

"Paragraph 2. One of the high contracting parties binds herself to allow the other high contracting party, Germany, the enjoyment of the prerogatives growing out of the treaties with the third party, Russia, as far as they concern central Asia and Persia and assist in the conclusion of a most favored nation treaty with mutual (reciprocal) guarantees between this third power and the two contracting powers."

"Paragraph 3. One of the high contracting parties, Japan, binds herself to allow the other contracting party, Germany, the enjoyment of the rights of the most favored nation given to her by the treaties in southern China and of certain privileges growing out of this treaty as yet to be defined in a special treaty, and in this connection both contracting parties bind themselves not to allow the passing of further concessions in regions yet to be definitely defined, into the hands of foreign powers, America and England."

"Paragraph 4. One of the high contracting parties, Japan, binds herself indirectly to protect the interests of the other high contracting party, Germany, in the coming Peace Conference, in a manner agreeable to that party in order that she might suffer as little as possible from the onerous terms of peace in respect to territorial and financial losses."

"Paragraph 5. One of the two high contracting parties binds herself, on the basis of a treaty to be concluded with the third power after her restoration, to secure for the other contracting party, Germany, the conclusion of a treaty of mutual (reciprocal) guarantees, military, political and economic and to lend her services to the other party, Germany, in this direction."

Secret Military Convention
"Paragraph 6. In return for this the other high contracting party, Germany, binds herself to conclude a secret military convention on land and sea with the aim of an alliance of mutual (reciprocal) guarantees and mutual protection against the aggressive intentions of America and England, the details to be worked out immediately after the conclusion of peace by specially empowered delegates of both high contracting parties."

"Paragraph 7. The secret treaty resulting herefrom will define the basic lines of foreign policy of the three high contracting parties and may in its full extent and in all its individual paragraphs be worked out immediately after the reestablishing of the third high contracting party, Russia."

"Paragraph 8. The present treaty is concluded for a period of five years counting from the moment of the restoration of the third party, with the exception of paragraph 4, which goes into effect immediately upon receipt of certificates of ratification. In case none of the high contracting parties announces six months before the intention of discontinuing the action of the treaty, it automatically remains in force further than five years period until one or another of the contracting powers signifies its intention of discontinuing it."

"Paragraph 9. The present treaty should be ratified as soon as possible and certificates of ratification should be prepared in duplicate in French and German, the German text being the authentic one for Germany and the French text for Japan."

Explanatory Note Attached
"The question whether the western orientation which German policy followed during the whole course of the war was the right one received such an exhaustive answer from the very course of the war and of events, that it is doubtful if a critical consideration of it is valuable, the more so as at the present moment it has a merely historical interest and not any real significance. The western orientation brought with itself also the mistake that they (the Germans) did not wish to conclude peace with Russia because they considered it possible to preserve the continued readiness to carry on the war among the Social Democratic sections of the German people only under the motto of the battle against reactionary terrorism."

"The direct contrast to this was the policy of Japan, who concluded in the middle of the war an alliance with Russia, the full meaning of which in view of the disintegration of Russia lies in the future."

"The existence in Germany of the idea that it would be possible to make peace with England at the expense of Russia, as circumstances showed was not only unfounded, but entailed serious consequences in internal politics for the German federation of states and for her allies."

"This was, however, not the only mistake of the political orientation in question. After Germany reached the conclusion that an agreement with England, either directly or through America, was impossible, she let the moment slip by for a timely agreement with Russia, by means of which she could have thrown over the hoped-for bridge to the Near and Far East."

"In all probability by means of such an orientation Germany would have prevented the disintegration of Russia and would have protected and even strengthened her rear in the East in an economic, political, and military sense."

Bolshevism in Russia
"Further, it is unlikely that bolshevism would have been able to obtain such a clear-cut mastery in Russia as has been seen in the past 12 months. In all probability in the event of an Eastern orientation on the part of Germany, its progress or mastery would have been only a momentary phenomenon or episode and at all events would not have brought on such heavy internal and external catastrophes for that State."

"An Eastern orientation of Germany would place England face to face with the necessity of withdrawing from a purposeless war and becoming peace loving because as a result of constant loss of tonnage her future economic development would be under direct threat and a Russia

supported by Germany would be a military and political danger for the Asiatic vital nerve."

"But it supported by Germany, Russia is already a mighty factor constituting a serious danger for England (causing her?) to exercise the greatest caution in carrying out her policy; so much the stronger would this factor be if Japan, supported on the Continent by Germany and Russia, should join the alliance. Such an orientation would constitute a very great danger for America and England."

"From the foregoing it follows that the center of gravity of future world politics lies in the reestablishment of a Russia freed of bolshevism and supported from outside for a number of years in which Germany and Japan would be equally interested."

Strengthening of Japan
"From this Japan would gain the advantage by virtue of the treaty of mutual support with Germany and Russia. She would become a very strong military force with which America would have to reckon, all the more so that the divergence between England and America on the basis of the self-determination of nations is only a matter of time."

"The new political alliance would mean a double advantage, both a political and an economic one, as she (Russia) would be economically strengthened by Germany and Japan, and would be politically protected against English and American aggression while she would again rise to the position of a world power."

"For Germany, economic advantage would be in the form of considerable concessions in Turkestan, thanks to which she could make herself independent of America in cotton and paper. In a political and military sense Germany would receive full cover for her rear on land through Russia and on the sea through Japan."

"The final end of such an alliance would be the complete removal of England from Asia, the isolation of England from America, through Canada and India, and the economic expulsion of America from Siberia and England from Russia on the one hand and exploitation of China, central Asia and Persia on the other, the spheres of influence being divided according to the following boundaries: Germany receives freedom of action in south China, Persia and central Asia, while Japan can declare her pretensions to northern China, Manchuria, Korea, and eastern Siberia."

"There are only two ways," said Mr. Davison, "in which Europe can pay her debts: in gold and in exports. Europe is without crops, without machinery, and her men-folk without work. We know that if we are going to continue our business in America, we must have an outlet for our products. The big consumer is Europe. She must have our products. When I speak of Europe, I mean all of Europe; for never before was there such a situation. Some solution must be found."

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BANKER'S PLAN FOR HELPING EUROPE

H. P. Davison Proposes That Credit Be Extended Through Coordination of Industrial Interests Into Great Corporations

Special

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Setting One's Room in Order

"You don't mind my asking you a very personal question, do you?" the guest inquired of her hostess, as they sat at the table, on the first day of the visit—the day the maid was out.

"Not a bit. I only hope I can answer it," was the reply. "But, if it has anything to do with figures or budgets or how much more it costs to run this estate, the estate being a seven-room apartment, than it did before the war, I'll tell you right now that I can't answer it with the least bit of intelligence."

The guest smiled and shook her head. "No, it hasn't a thing to do with that side of it; but it has something to do with you, and I am really serious and interested."

"Go ahead," was the businesslike response.

"I think you remarked this morning that I was as frank as ever, so I am not going to apologize for that quality now. I've only been one day in your home and that the day that your maid was out; but even that short time has been enough to convince me that you do things quite differently from what you did when I was here two years ago. You know, you never used to be systematic or prompt or what I call regular. Now you are changed, so changed that I can't put my finger on it. It seems to be something that quite underlies all you do—a kind of tone to things. I'm expressing myself badly, but there's a steadiness about it all, your home, and the general atmosphere, that wasn't here before. Do you mind telling me what it is?"

"Mind? Why, I'm pleased that it is as apparent to you as all that. I'll tell you the whole story, though it cannot possibly mean to you what it has to me. It began just after your visit two years ago. Do you remember I was about to join an English literature class?"

"Yes, I remember."

"Well, of course, it had been years since I had studied anything regularly, and at first I laid it to that, the fact that I did not seem to get anywhere in my studying. I took an early morning hour, after Betty had gone to school; but just as soon as I would settle down with my books, I would at once begin to think either of what I should have to do for the day, what I was going to do as soon as I got through with my study period, or what I might be accomplishing if I were not studying. Sometimes I'd get up and look at the books and go to telephone my orders, or make the dessert for dinner or any one of the dozens of things there always are to do in a home. While I'd be doing them, my mind would be on what I had read of Isaac Walton's Staffordshire home, with the lovely hills of Wales in the distance. Or maybe it would be that poem of George Herbert's on virtue, with the line, 'Sweet day, so cool, so calm,' or the statement which rather struck me that Robert Herrick fashioned words and fancies into jeweled shames; you see, then I was studying that period just after the reign of King James. This scattered way had grown to be my general habit. I couldn't really attribute it to the lack of studying (I mean to the fact that I'd been years out of school); this might excuse to myself my lack of application to a study hour, but that excuse would not hold good to my method of doing things generally. It came to a climax one day, when I had to go down town to do a lot of shopping. I had a list, yes, I did, a real businesslike list—her friend was smiling, but it was a very understanding smile.

"I had the list all divided into districts, and it was while I was doing the third errand that I remembered a book I had been wanting to read, so I thought I would go to a circulating library and get it. This took me to another part of the shopping district, and there I happened to meet a friend with whom I went to luncheon, and to the main time afterward. While there, I got to thinking of all the things I had intended to do when I finished with my early shopping. I knew it was a pretty little play, but I became fussy over the time I was spending, and I don't think I was able to hide my feelings. Going home, I made a resolution to have no more of that kind of loose way of doing things. The resolution was strengthened by Betty's disappointment over my not having brought for her a good-by present that had been on my list of the morning. She had planned to send the present to a friend of hers, leaving the next day for England, and while disappointed, she was so dear about it—you know what a womanly girl she is. So Betty had a big, though unconscious, part in my reformation. I just determined then and there to take myself in hand. Did you ever read H. G. Wells' 'Love and Mr. Lewisham'?"

"Yes, years ago, but what has that to do with it?"

"Don't you remember Mr. Lewisham and his Schema?" Her companion nodded.

"Well, I wasn't quite so inexperienced as he was. But I did make my schedule ahead for a day. I usually did it the night before for the day to come. It would read something like this:

"7-8, dress and breakfast; 8-9, rooms and telephone ordering; 9-10, study; 10-11, piano; 11-12-30, reading and desk; 12-30-1:30, lunch; 1:30-2:30, mending; 2:30-4:30, down town; 4:30-5:30, Betty; 5:30-6:15, dress; 6:15-7:30, dinner."

"Of course that is not exact, for every day I wouldn't mend and go down town or practice; but it is typical as far as division goes. You know, with one maid, I attend to Betty's and my own rooms; the reading hour is meant for the morning paper and what time I devote to my correspondence, and, because my husband likes it, I endeavor to keep up my music. Whatever I do in the afternoon, I try always to be at

home when Betty gets in from school for our quiet hour together; and I am always dressed for dinner when her father gets to the house on the 6:15 train. Our dinner is our social time, so we do not hurry through the meal, for generally right afterward the daughter has to do her school work."

"It is certainly a great system, and seems quite a marvel to me that you have evolved it. Tell me, was it hard work for you and did it rob you of any of your spontaneity?" inquired her guest.

"On the contrary, from the first I was much interested in seeing my 'schema' work, and in getting things done on time. Sometimes I would get quite enthusiastic in beating my schedule, as I put it. What it has done for me is to give me an orderly, solid feeling about my work and my play. It is like setting a mental room in order, and I feel the solidarity of it all. I don't advocate it for every one; to some people it would be quite the wrong thing to do. But, for me, it has made me rightly methodical, and I know that my haphazard way of doing things before robbed others, as well as myself, of help and pleasure. I did not always keep to my plan, but I usually did; and, after a while, I found myself not having to write it down, but able naturally to make the division of time. The principal thing it did for me was to make me do the thing at the moment I had set out to do, instead of wasting time in irregular thinking about many things, while I was trying to do with my hands some other thing. It has altered all that, and so you know why I was so pleased when you noticed enough of a change to ask me for the story."

Some New Ideas in Basketry

A certain young woman desired to undertake some practical work in her evenings. In casting about for something to do, she remembered that, several years before, she had learned to weave baskets. At the time, this work had seemed to lead down a blind alley and had ultimately been abandoned, because there seemed to be little market for her baskets. Now the thought came that what she had learned could be applied in other ways. What could she make that was unusual? This was the question that she kept repeating, as her eyes traveled about the room and at length rested on a stereotyped silk candle shade with rosettes on it. Then in a flash came the question, "Why not make candle shades of reed and decorate them?" A method of weaving was soon figured out, but the medium for decorating the shades was slower in coming. After experimenting with one thing or another, only to discard it, the thought of colored sealing wax presented itself as she was closing a letter. This would lend itself to the open texture of the basket-like surface.

The following day several pounds of round, undyed reed were purchased and that evening the work commenced. Strands of reed were wound separately in a ring and soaked in lukewarm water, to make them flexible. Two grades of reed were chosen, the heavier for the spokes and the lighter quality for the weaver. A frame of pliable pasteboard was made of the size desired for the shades. Over this were stretched the 14 spokes, which were securely tied together in a bundle at one end, so that the whole looked like an Indian tepee, turned inside out, with a smoke hole at the top between the poles. The tape that bound the spokes together was anchored in the pasteboard frame, to prevent slipping. Then began the weaving which was rather tedious at first, but easier as it progressed. This continued to the end of the frame. The spoke of course extended several inches above and below the frame. They were bound off, first at the bottom and then at the top, and trimmed short.

The decorating was like play after work. The sealing wax was heated, as it was needed, over an alcohol lamp, as matches or a candle would have smudged it. First, the gold centers of the flowers were dropped on the surface of the shade, at intervals great enough to allow for the whole flower in proportion. Then the colored petals were dropped on—five of them about each golden center. This was like an exciting game, requiring quickness and steadiness at the same time, necessitating instantaneous judgment; for, when once the wax landed on the reed, it hardened almost immediately, making it impossible to change the drop.

To complete one shade, including the decorating, required just about one hour. It was, therefore, no difficult task to make a pair during an evening. When finished, some with red flowers, some with blue and some with orange, the little candle shades were so fresh and bright that the name "bungalow" quickly attached itself to them. Their popularity came immediately, and the business woman found her evenings filled to overflowing.

Later on in the winter, when she had a plentiful stock of candle shades, the weaver turned to making basket covers for flower pots, weaving them right over the flowerpot itself to get the proper shape. Clusters of bright colored beads, about the size of peas, were sewed on to make them more attractive.

For an occasional change, pretty round sewing baskets were woven of reed and decorated with flowers, made either of sealing wax or beads, and lined with bright gingham. Table mats for hot dishes, some woven round and some oval, of the same material were found useful and not difficult to make.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Organdie is popular for gowns, hats, and parasols

Frocks for the Small Girl and Her Mother

Quite a contrast to the severe uniforms or uniform-like garb that so many women adopted during the war times are the fluffy, ruffy frocks offered for their delectation these summer days of peace. Organdie appears to be a great favorite for these dainty things, and it is offered in a variety of beautiful colors—in all the delicate pastel shades, rose pink, light blue, canary yellow, orchid, lilac, and the rest. The illustration shows mother starting off for an afternoon walk, clad in one of these crisp, attractive gowns of soft shell pink organdie, with an elaborate array of ruffles of valenciennes lace. The broad collar like the overskirt, is of the plain organdie, edged with the lace ruffles; while the vest, like the front and lower part of the underskirt, is covered with the ruffles. The flowing elbow sleeves are also finished off with the lace ruffles.

Organdie hats and parasols are popular this season, and the parasol illustrated is made of that material, though all in white, and the three ruffles on the edge are of valenciennes lace, like that on the gown. The hat, too, is of white organdie, edged about with a straight band of the lace or of the sheer organdie; if preferred in the latter case, a double crossway fold is most satisfactory and is simply trimmed with a band and rosette-like bow of shell-pink ribbon to match the gown. Of course, both hat and parasol might be made of the pink organdie, but the woman who does not indulge in a large variety of hats and parasols during the season would find it wise to have these fashioned of white, so that they may be used with gowns of any color. It is easy enough to have a number of ribbons for the hat, or sometimes to use two-faced ones, so that that will always harmonize with the gown it accompanies.

Small daughter's frock, as simple as her mother's is fluffy, is made, as to the skirt, of green butcher's linen, with waist of white. The collars and cuffs are edged about with green tattings, and the few buttons which appear are covered with green linen, while the buttonholes are neatly bound with the same material. It is a frock which is easily laundered and also cool and comfortable.

Beans in Many Forms

Beans, like some other common foods, are not nearly as much appreciated as they deserve to be, for they have many points of recommendation. They are to be had at all times of year, variously preserved and dried, the better part of the year fresh, and are moderately in price. Several kinds are numbered among the home grown and a number enjoy the distinction of having been imported. The latter, to be at their best, require cooking by their native recipes, though they are fairly adaptable to American methods. Custom has impressed upon some persons the fact that the New England bean pot must contain navies, large or small, and that all green beans, after shelling or stringing, as the case may be, are boiled and served with or without a sauce. At last, however, modern cooks have their eyes opened, and realize that, at home or abroad, beans may be cooked in many ways, to replace the meat dish.

In using dried beans, of any variety, wash and pick them over, then soak

them for several hours. Boil them in clear water, adding a pinch of baking soda, until the beans are tender; then drain them and they are ready to use as desired. The bean water should be saved always for soup or other uses. While fresh beans are young and tender, they may be simply cooked; but, when large and tougher, more complicated dishes can be made of them.

Boston Baked Beans—Soak 1 quart of small navy beans, then boil until they are tender; drain and place them in a bean pot or baking dish. Place in the center a ½-pound piece of salt pork, streaked fat and lean and well scored, and add a teaspoon of salt, pepper, a half cup of molasses, a teaspoon of sugar, and enough of the bean water to cover. Cook several hours in a slow oven, and if the beans dry out too much, add a little more of the bean water. Serve with brown bread and tomato sauce.

Baked Lima Beans—If dried lima beans are used for this dish, proceed the same as for the Boston baked beans. If fresh beans are used, shell enough to make 1 quart and boil, uncovered and rapidly, until tender. Drain and put in a buttered baking dish and season with a generous lump of butter, salt, pepper, a tablespoon of sugar, a grated onion, ¼ pound of diced salt pork, 2 tablespoons of molasses, 1 tablespoon of fried bread crumbs, and 2 tablespoons of chopped pine nuts. Turn over a small cup of the bean water and bake 1 hour.

Lima Beans en Sauce—Boil a quart of fresh lima beans, drain, and put them into a rich brown sauce; dust with grated cheese and put them into the oven 2 or 3 minutes, to melt the cheese, and serve at once.

Purée of Dried Beans—Soak and boil dried limas, then put them through a purée sieve. Season with pepper, salt, a tablespoon of sugar, a lump of butter, and a small cup of rich milk. Reheat and add ½ cup of hot cream. Slice 2 frankfurters into the hot soup and serve with dry toast diced.

String Beans French Fashion—String and boil, as usual, drain and add 2 tablespoons of crumbs and a grated onion that have been fried in bacon fat with 2 slices of diced bacon. Pour the fat over all.

Wax Beans en Casserole—String a quart of wax beans and put in a casserole, with 1½ pounds of neck of mutton, boned and rolled, pouring over 2 big cups of broth or stock. Add pepper, salt, a grated onion, a teaspoon of sugar, and a lump of butter. Cook 1½ hours, covered.

Kidney Beans and Ham—Soak 1

pint of kidney beans, put them in a pot, with a ham end, and cook until the ham is done. Remove the ham and, after skimming it, cut it in small pieces. Drain the beans, add to the liquor a tablespoon of sugar, a chopped onion, 6 cloves, pepper, bay leaf, cinnamon, and ½-cup of vinegar. Boil rapidly until reduced to a quart, thicken and strain over the beans. Place the ham on a hot dish and turn the beans around it, garnishing with slices of browned potato.

Black Beans—Soak and boil until tender, drain and add a rich cream sauce; sprinkle with grated cheese and cover the top with poached eggs.

Bean Croquettes—Boil, in ways directed, dried or fresh lima beans, drain and put them through a fine sieve. Add a little butter, pepper, salt, sugar, a beaten egg, a tablespoon of chopped nuts, and ¼ cup of very fine crumbs. Form the mixture into croquettes, roll in egg and fine crumbs and fry in hot fat. Serve a smooth tomato, or a cheese, sauce, with the croquettes. Garnish with thin slices of broiled bacon and sprays of cress.

Mexican Frijoles—Soak a pint of Mexican brown beans, then boil slowly, throwing off the water twice, adding to the last water a tablespoon of drippings. When tender, remove to a bean pot, adding three chopped chile peppers, salt, a little sugar, and cover with the bean water. Cook in a slow oven, stirring a few times to break the beans enough to thicken the gravy. Just before serving, sprinkle with grated cheese.

Spanish String Beans—String and break small a quart of string beans. Slice 1 onion, 1 tomato, and 2 peppers. Fry them in butter until they begin to color, then add the beans and cover with water. Season with salt, a little sugar, and simmer until the beans are tender. Drain the beans, add enough water or thin broth to the gravy to make 2 cups, and thicken it; then turn over the beans and serve, garnished with fried sausages.

Uses for Discarded Blouses

When the crêpe de Chine and georgette blouses have outlived their original usefulness, they are not always ready for the refuse heap, says one practical girl who always finds other purposes to which they are adapted. Quite often she converts them into camisoles, sometimes so skillfully that she can make two out of a single blouse. By opening the sleeves and using broad insertion of shadow lace or ribbon, ribbon shoulder straps and a row of beading at the top, she completely transforms the material that had been of previous service. Odd scraps can be utilized as linings for dainty hats, as coverings for dress shields which are to be worn under other sheer blouses, or to mend or strengthen a part of the blouse which shows wear, as often occurs in the back at the belt line.

Building the New Home

When the small family elects to build itself a new house, one in which the mother of the household expects to do the greater part of the work, the mechanics of her everyday duties should be studied carefully in drawing up the plans, according to Miss Marcia Mead, an architect of New York. One should think always of the convenience and comfort of the busy housewife, giving especial attention to the compact arrangements which save steps.

Miss Mead began, first of all, to describe the outside of the house, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "You see," said she, "that the house I have planned, instead of having a porch across the front, has a terrace. Too often the porch is an unventilated, stuffy place, cutting off too much light and air from the house; it should never cover all of the windows of a room, for every room should have some direct light, nor should it ever be placed across the east or north side of the building.

"Next comes the vestibule. That is almost a necessity, but it need not be large. Above all things let us avoid the long hall. And what has been known as a reception hall is a waste of space. The vestibule answers all the purposes of an entrance hall, and helps keep cold out of the house in winter; also, it may have a coat closet in it. As for the one-time parlor, that is practically obsolete today; in its place, we have a large family living-room with, in this case, an alcove at the end in which, perhaps, the family desk might be placed, so that those who write may withdraw somewhat from the rest of the family without being utterly separate. A living-room

closet is also provided which is, indeed, a convenience.

"Behind the living-room and at one side is the dining-room, at the other the kitchen, with the stairway in between. There is also a passageway between the vestibule and the kitchen. Thus the housewife, preparing dinner in the kitchen, may get upstairs to change her gown, without being seen by anyone in the living-room; she may get to the door easily to answer the bell, and she may pass back and forth from the kitchen to the dining-room without being seen by guests.

"The upstairs plan provides for three bedrooms, with plenty of closets. The bathroom, being right at the head of the stairs at one side, is conveniently reached from downstairs or from any of the bedrooms, yet is inconspicuously placed so that it does not fall opposite any other door, thus insuring more privacy. As for bedrooms, the tendency today, and it seems a wise one, is to make them smaller and to have more of them, single rooms instead of double being preferred. Their proper ventilation, however, should be carefully considered, for they need to be light and airy, with bigger windows and cross ventilation where possible. And the bathroom should also be well ventilated.

"To go back to the main floor, it seems much wiser to have one large living-room, rather than to cut it up into smaller rooms. It adds spaciousness to the house, makes it more light and airy and permits of better architectural treatment. Many small houses nowadays are dispensing with the dining-room altogether and using the living-room for that purpose as well, or perhaps, an alcove leading off from it.

"For the woman who does her own work, the kitchen is the most important room in the whole house. There cupboards, range, tubs, and other fittings should be so arranged as to save steps and lighten labor wherever possible. Here, too, the lighting must be carefully planned and cross ventilation provided. If possible, do not place the refrigerator in the kitchen, but rather in a small hall or closet with a window," urged Miss Mead; "this will be found to be a great saving in ice bills in summer, eliminating them altogether in winter. And the sink should be high enough for the comfort of the person working at it.

"As for the laundry, that should never be put in the basement or cellar, when a woman does all of her own work; it is far better to place the tubs in a convenient part of the kitchen, so that she will not be obliged to travel constantly up and down stairs while looking after the washing, cooking of meals, and taking care of children. And if the kitchen is well ventilated, as it should be, this is a much better arrangement in every way than the basement laundry.

"To summarize, every room should have, if it can possibly be arranged, cross ventilation, porches should not be placed where they cut off light and air from the house, closets should be plentiful and airy, and careful attention be paid to comfort and convenience in every detail."

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A Toilet Box for the Dressing Room

It was made for a country-house dressing room, a small room in which, in order to achieve the desired air of spaciousness and order, it was necessary that its equipment be disposed of in the most compact and orderly fashion. Hence the toilet box. This was of a light wood—ash, perhaps—to match the woodwork of the room, and was, approximately, 12 inches wide, 20 inches long, and about four or five inches deep. The top opened in the center, like double doors, each part folding back on hinges, leaving the box wide open, like a deep tray. But, first, as to its decoration. It reminded one of Adam furniture, for it had painted upon it graceful garlands and sprays of flowers, similar to those employed by that earlier maker of beautiful furnishings as ornamentation for the products of his skill.

Within, the box was lined with cedar, which gave it a delicate fragrance, and the bottom was covered with a close-fitting sheet of heavy glass. The fittings included the usual toilet articles, comb and hair brush, various other brushes in other sizes and shapes, mirror—a complete set of the necessary things. These were all backed or mounted with the same wood that the box was made of, painted with similar decoration. The whole thing was as convenient as could be, and one great beauty of it was that the toilet things were always together, when needed, and could be kept in utmost neatness, with the least expenditure of time and trouble. Moreover, it was all a thing of beauty as well.



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OPINION ON RUSSIA CALLED CONFUSED

J. B. Landfield, of Russian Economic League, Says Bolsheviks Have Debauched the Country—Faith in Admiral Koltchak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That opinion in the United States is confused with reference to Russia and that this confusion is due to conflicting statements and diverse deductions on the part of journals that serve as leaders in molding American thought is the opinion of Jerome B. Landfield, of the Russian Economic League. Mr. Landfield has been a specialist in Russian matters for 25 years.

"In this confusion of opinion," said Mr. Landfield, "lies a very grave danger. It is not a question of the success or failure of a political party or program; it is not a question of the form of government which Russia is to have; it is not, indeed, a question of our own economic interests. The issue is far greater, it is the vital issue of protecting our civilization against the greatest menace that has threatened it since the Dark Ages. 'In order to maintain themselves in power,' the Bolsheviks have deliberately debauched the Russian people, they have demoralized the industrial workers by their program of seizure of factories and mines, of inducing idleness and lawlessness; they have demoralized the peasants by appealing to their cupidity in the expropriation program, and have induced anarchy and disorder; they have attempted to eradicate religion, degrade the marriage relation, and make a laughing-stock of all ideas of justice and honor. With an abominable system of espionage, they have brought about terror, and a man to save himself and his family must resort to bribery, concealment, and dissimulation. Corruption and graft flourish as never before in any land or in any time, and the impression is created everywhere that to be successful one must be a conscienceless criminal.

Incorrect Information

"The real issue is, therefore, how to avert the plague that threatens the civilization of the world, if we are menaced in the future with infection from 100,000,000 people sunk in the depths of moral depravity. It is because of this problem that I am deeply concerned with the confusion of opinion in America, a confusion which is in no small measure due to the utterly false ideas circulated by certain journals. I cannot believe that this is done except on the basis of incorrect information and data which they have accepted as true. Although Russia during the last year has been less accessible than most other countries, it has been possible to secure the testimony of hundreds of competent observers. These men and women have had many and varied opportunities for observation in all parts of Russia, and while they differ in their conclusions and in many aspects of their testimony, it is possible to get a fairly accurate estimate of the political and economic conditions there and the results of soviet government. It is a grave mistake to accept at face value the testimony and conclusions of a small coterie of observers who have little or no previous experience in Russia, especially in normal times, and therefore no perspective, and who are emotionally predisposed to come under the powerful influence of the revolutionary atmosphere. In many cases these men worked from data historically inaccurate and took at their face value declarations and paper programs which did not represent reality. So, for example, they treated seriously the Soviet Constitution and the Bolshevik electoral system. Among the hundreds of Russians and Americans coming out of Russia, taking them as a whole, there is no chance for collusion, and a study of their testimony would correct many false judgments.

Nature of the Soviet

"One of the fundamental fallacies which has played a large part in that which has to do with the origin and the nature of the soviet as a political institution. It should be clearly understood that the soviet has nothing whatsoever to do with the peasant democratic institutions. It is essentially the outgrowth of the labor union councils to which the workmen turned for direction when for a time they took over power in the revolution of 1905. Later Trotsky recognized clearly the possibilities of utilizing this kind of organization for political purposes.

"The revolution of 1917 in Petrograd was a workmen's and soldiers' uprising, and very naturally harked back to the brief experience in 1905. While under Menshevik direction the soviet of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies was not conceived of as a government, but as a council to serve and protect the interests of these classes in the provisional government. The weakness and indecision of this government and the Bolshevik slogan of 'All power to the soviets' wrought a change that made the soviets the government, with the Bolsheviks in the saddle.

Not Representative

"It is a mistake to regard the soviets as representative of a democracy. They are a governing body, hand-picked and self-perpetuating. There never has been the slightest opportunity for free election, and in general they have been formed from the riff-raff of the population, with a preponderance of the criminal elements in their composition. In many cases many members of a soviet will be found to be desperadoes from other provinces.

"The worst feature of the soviet system, however, is not the low



Kluahne Lake, Yukon Territory

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ALASKAN LAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

Rising almost sheer from the sea, at the point where the southward-trending strip of Alaska bordering British Columbia on the Pacific, turning a corner, suddenly widens into the tremendous territory whose shores are washed by the Northern Pacific, Behring Sea, and the Arctic Ocean, is a group of great mountains. They include among others not even mapped or named, Mt. Logan, 19,500 feet; Mt. St. Elias, 18,080 feet; Mt. Cook, nearly the same height, and Mt. Fairweather, 15,290 feet, all supposedly more or less volcanic.

They are known as the Mt. St. Elias range, some 700 miles in total length, of which Mt. Logan, some distance inland from the sea, is the northern outpost. Forty miles north and east of the towering height of Mt. Logan, fairly in view from its lonely waters, lying amid the heights of encircling mountains as a mere drop in a titanic crinkle of the continental surface, is the fifty-mile length of Lake Kluahne, once reputed source of the Yukon, flowing from it 1200 miles or more north, northwest and southwest to Behring Sea. Barely 350 miles south of the arctic circle, southern boundary of perpetual snow and ice, it is compassed about with mountain ranges and peaks rising abruptly from its waters.

Amid the close-holding heights lie snowfields and glaciers uncounted, from whose caverned fronts issue the silvery threads, seen from afar so delicately, liquidly, cobwebby, through the blue dusk of alpine ravines, whose numberless flowings and torrential unions with the lifting of the Yukon winter and the coming of the sudden northern summer feed the lake and its tributaries to the Yukon, main and tributary streams alike the ultimate thule of gold hunters since the roaring Klondike days of '96. The shores of the lake are bare of vegetation, save for the dwarf birch and the hardy northern willow, tundra grasses, and lesser brush.

This is not to say that there are not flowers throughout the Yukon and in the north generally, for there are many. In addition to fruit-precursor flowers of many native berries, the ground is gay, wherever soil and exposure serve, with species unnumbered or often most beautiful flowers, though to the present very scantily described, often not mentioned at all. Many of them are peculiar only to these regions. This floral wealth persists and has been noted to points far up within the arctic circle.

Its beaches are rockstrewn and shingly, bare of drift, so that even the stranded, weather-bleached trunk is an event of discovery, and the rare, optimistically prospecting crow is a startlingly insistent accent of prismatic darkness. Lapped in the perpet-

It is to characterize him as the tool of reactionaries and émigrés.

"When, following the Ufa convention, the Socialist government of Samara combined with the more conservative government of Omsk, there was not achieved a unity conducive to constructive work. Avksenteff and his Socialist colleagues were more concerned with the success of their political program and with frustrating the efforts of the less radical members of the directory than with constructive work for Russia. There was grave danger that the government would fall to pieces, undermined by its Socialist members who had already started their propaganda among the troops.

Admiral Koltchak, known to all as a patriot, non-partisan, honest and fearless, stepped into the breach at the earnest demand of his associates and undertook the supreme command with a pledge to exercise his directorship only until Russia had been regained and conditions permitted the calling of a freely elected constituent assembly to determine the future form of government. Koltchak had never taken part in politics and had never been associated with any policy of reaction under the Tsar's government; he was simply a faithful and loyal officer who did his duty honestly and fearlessly. He had the complete respect of all officers and men who served under him. When the first efforts were made in eastern Siberia to drive out the Bolshevik power, Horvath secured his assistance by appealing to him as a patriotic Russian, and when he found Horvath planning what seemed to him reactionary and counter-revolutionary moves, he withdrew and returned to Shanghai. He is not credited with great political genius, and he is perhaps handicapped by the lack of strong opinion about him, but his honesty, patriotism and devotion to his country are unquestioned, and all intelligent Russians today look to him as their Washington in these trying times.

"It is possibly due to these misrepresentations that recognition of the Omsk Government has been so long delayed and this delay must in the end prove very costly to America and the Allies, for Admiral Koltchak, in despair of receiving the assistance and support which he has a right to expect from the Allies and America, has been perforce obliged to make many concessions to the Japanese. The lamentable blunder of the proposed Prinkipo conference capped the climax and the question today is whether the Allies and America will ever be able to win back the friendship and good will of the Russian people after placing so many obstacles in the way of their throwing off the alien Bolshevik tyranny.

"The true reason for the starvation of the cities is first of all that the Bolsheviks ruined the industrial life of Russia, and could offer nothing to the peasants in return for their grain but worthless paper money, which the peasants refused to accept. They also ruined all domestic trade which might perhaps have ameliorated the situation in some slight degree. They sadly fooled the peasants with their land expropriation program, which resulted in the seizure and ruin of those estates from which the grain yield was the best, and the peasants, fearing Red Guard violence and forced requisitions, planted only so much land as would supply their own needs.

Allies Are Defended

"Similarly, the allied blockade of Russia is unjustly blamed for the economic chaos which now rules. Russia has every resource for independent existence and had there been the slightest capacity on the part of the Soviet Government for constructive work and industrial organization instead of exactly the opposite, the blockade would have acted as a powerful incentive to industrial development. It is unthinkable that any civilized government could enter into commercial relations with a gang of cut-throats and robbers who in their transactions could only deal in stolen goods, but even if this were feasible the opening of the blockade via Archangel and Vladivostok to Nov. 11, 1918, would have availed little to relieve the situation.

"I must confess to a feeling of indignation at the misrepresentations of Admiral Koltchak's conduct and intentions which I have seen repeatedly made. The full history of the Koltchak episode remains to be written, but enough is definitely known to show how utterly unjust and unfair

it is to characterize him as the tool of reactionaries and émigrés. Some time ago a writ of habeas corpus was denied in this same case and an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the case being sent back to the lower court for further action.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—Many rich Japanese in southern California, as well as in other sections of the State, may be affected by the habeas corpus proceedings in the United States District Court on behalf of A. Ono, whom the federal authorities seek to send back to Japan.

It is the contention of the federal authorities that an action for deportation may be instituted at any time within five years from the date of the alleged unlawful entry into the country. Attorneys for the Japanese, however, insist that action must be taken within three years or not at all.

Some time ago a writ of habeas corpus was denied in this same case and an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the case being sent back to the lower court for further action.

stances created by the after-war conditions, was urged by the Hon. Jérôme L. Decarie, Provincial Secretary of the Province of Quebec, in an address at the closing session of the Council of Arts and Manufactures in Montreal. Mr. Decarie spoke at length on the need of better education for the masses of the people throughout the world, and especially in the Province of Quebec, and told of the efforts made by the Quebec Government adequately to meet such need. He remarked that following the war of the gun and the sword, there was the economic war, for which the country needed to get prepared the best it could, and such a preparation could be achieved only through more education and education of a thoroughly practical character. He pointed out that a better preparation in arts and trades would not only give Canada and especially the Province of Quebec a rank worth while in the economic war, but would be to a great degree instrumental in making peace permanent among the nations.

MANY NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Board of Education's building and site program for 1919, recently made public, estimates that 15 new elementary schools, four high schools and a vocational school will be needed to relieve the congested conditions now present throughout the city. An appropriation of \$17,950,206.30 has been asked for to cover the construction work and the purchase of sites.

An appropriation of \$272,875 has been requested for the building of seven new playgrounds, and \$100,000 for the improvement of the present playgrounds. The largest amount, \$10,247,483, is for the 15 new elementary schools and additions to four old ones. Two new high schools will be located in Manhattan. The Julia Richmond will be located between Fifty-Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets and the Washington Heights School near One Hundred and Ninetyth Street and Wadsworth Avenue. The other high schools will be in the Brownsville and Bath Beach sections, Brooklyn. An appropriation of \$400,000 was asked to place an addition on the Manual Training High School.

AUTO TRUCKS TO BE COMMON CARRIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California.—Automobile trucks engaged in the carrying of freight in California will on Aug. 1 become common carriers and pass under the regulations of the State Railroad Commission, which will require the publication and maintenance of rates, rules and classifications, and a system of accounting that will pass inspection. Reports such as are required of all common carriers will be obligatory.

Freight transportation by auto trucks has grown rapidly in this part of the State, late figures indicating there are now in southern California more or less regular routes covering nearly 1800 miles and more than 400 freight-carrying trucks in service. Several of the largest concerns operating in this field have organized the Southern California Auto Freight Traffic Bureau in anticipation of the change on Aug. 1, and its representatives have been going over the proposed regulations with experts of the state commission.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND PEACE TREATY

Incorporation of Provisions Due to Efforts of Allied Conference of Women at Paris, Says Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The efforts of representatives of the Allied Conference of Women at the Peace Conference, 11 of whom spoke before the League of Nations Commission in an allotted half-hour on April 10 led to the peace commissioners' decision to incorporate provisions for women's participation in the League of Nations into the text of the treaty, according to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, a Boston woman and a member of the International Council of Women, just returned from Europe.

Mrs. Andrews, who went overseas in December, 1918, upon her appointment by the Department of the Interior to represent the United States Bureau of Education at the Peace Conference, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the personal influence of Woodrow Wilson and Lord Robert Cecil had great weight in the granting of equal suffrage in the Saar Valley plebiscite; and that the opposition of imperialists and ultra-conservatives, moreover, had to be overcome in obtaining for women the right to hold positions, including those in the secretariat of the League of Nations.

"World-wide suffrage for women is inevitable," Mrs. Andrews said, because any movement, once taken root as this has done, never can be displaced. In the greater part of the United States, in the British Isles, in Scandinavia, and elsewhere, the votes of women play a large part in national affairs.

"In Paris, the Chamber of Deputies recently passed the bill for the national enfranchisement of women, the most notable feature of this being the eloquent addresses of Mr. Briand and Mr. Viviani in behalf of the movement. This bill will soon be determined upon by the French Senate, and proponents are confident of its passage there. In the Saar Valley, equal suffrage is an established fact. The treaty has stipulated that all adults of this district be given the right to vote. The splendid impression which the women made when received by the League of Nations Commission strengthened the faith of the commissioners in the ability of women, not only to vote but to administer the affairs of government. It was Lord Robert Cecil who presented the motion to receive the women. Later, President Wilson complimented them upon the brevity and pointedness with which they conducted their appeal.

"A surprisingly large number of questions vital to the social condition of the world was settled during the late spring," Mrs. Andrews continued. "I myself had presented an appeal for the establishment of an International Bureau of Education at the session of the League of Nations Commission. Upon the invitation of the British League of Nations Union, under the leadership of Lord Albert H. G. Grey, I spoke on this matter, where it received general support."

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JUNE

Many reasonable items will be cleared out this month at special prices. It will pay you to take particular notice of our advertisements appearing in this paper. You will be saving money by taking advantage of these specially priced items.

We are Exclusive Selling Agents for the "Betty Wales" Dresses.
We are Exclusive Selling Agents for the "Innovation" Trunks.
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"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms
26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.
Entrance to G.B. on House
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.
Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30.
CINCINNATI

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WOMEN'S TENNIS
IN SEMI-FINALS

Miss Bjurstedt, Present Champion, Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Harvey and Miss Zinderstein Remain in Running for Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Only four players, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, of the West Side Tennis Club, Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Philadelphia Country Club, and Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein, of the Longwood Cricket Club, remain in the running for the women's United States lawn tennis singles championship. These four advanced to the semi-final rounds Thursday by winning their fourth-round matches on the turf courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The semi-final round, as well as the national championship in the women's and girls' doubles, will be played today. Mrs. Harvey, the only Philadelphia player, will meet Mrs. Wightman, while Miss Bjurstedt, the present title holder, plays Miss Marion Zinderstein. The finals will be played on Saturday.

Miss Marie Wagner, of the New York Tennis Club, gave Miss Bjurstedt the hardest match which she has played in the championship tournaments of the last five years. The match went to three thrilling sets before Miss Bjurstedt won out, 6-2, 6-8, 6-4.

First Set
Miss Bjurstedt..... 4 0 4 4 4 4 4—28
Miss Wagner..... 0 4 1 4 2 6 2—21-2

Second Set
Miss Bjurstedt..... 2 1 3 4 1 4 1 0 2 1—41-6
Miss Wagner..... 1 0 3 3 4 1 6 2 4 4 4—49-8

Third Set
Miss Bjurstedt..... 0 4 4 4 2 4 1 3 4—30-6
Miss Wagner..... 1 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 0—22-4

Even though Miss Bjurstedt won from Miss Wagner, who was the former United States indoor champion, her playing was enough to convince those familiar with her game that she is not in the best of condition and has a difficult problem on her hands to defeat Miss Zinderstein today.

Mrs. Gilbert Harvey had a strenuous three-set match with Miss Leslie Bancroft of the Longwood Cricket Club. The local player won the first, 6-2, but in the second the Boston player gave her much trouble, and she lost the set, 4-6. Mrs. Harvey won the third set, 6-4.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein had easy sailing. Mrs. Wightman defeated Miss A. B. Townsend of the Merion Cricket Club, 6-0, 6-1, while Miss Claire Cassell was expected to give Miss Zinderstein a close match, but the Boston star triumphed, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Katharine Gardner of the West Side Tennis Club reached the semi-final round in the girls' championship singles, defeating Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, New Jersey, 6-4, 6-2.

The other semi-final round between Miss Adelaide Hooker and Miss Elizabeth Warren was postponed. The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Third Round
Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Annie Taylor, Philadelphia C. C., 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Molla Bjurstedt, West Side T. C., defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, Philadelphia C. C., 6-2, 6-1.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss Eleanor Goss, West Side T. C., 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.
Miss Claire Cassell, New York T. C., defeated Miss Mollie Thayer, Philadelphia C. C., 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss Eleanor Sears, Longwood C. C., 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Leslie Bancroft, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich Field Club, 6-1, 6-3.

Fourth Round
Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Miss A. B. Townsend, Merion Cricket Club, 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Molla Bjurstedt, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Miss Marie Wagner, New York Tennis Club, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Gilbert Harvey, Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, Longwood Cricket Club, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.
Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss Eleanor Sears, Longwood C. C., 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. S. Pulverton Weaver defeated Mrs. Gilbert Harvey and Mrs. T. H. Cabot, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Mary Thayer and Miss Dorothy Newbold, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Katharine Gardner, West Side T. C., defeated Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich Field Club, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Elizabeth Warren, Westmoreland Club, defeated Miss Penelope Anderson, Westmoreland Club, 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Adelaide Hooker, Greenwich Club, defeated Miss Katharine Gardner, West Side T. C., 6-2, 6-1.

HARVARD CREW STATISTICS

UNIVERSITY EIGHT

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	ft. in.	lbs.
Row	Wendell Davis '21	New York, N. Y.	19	6 1	156
2	C. F. Hatchelder Jr. '20	Cambridge, Mass.	20	5 11 1/2	171
3	E. S. Brewer '19	Milton, Mass.	23	6 1	177
4	F. B. Lothrop '21	Boston, Mass.	20	5 11 1/2	181
5	J. F. Linder Jr. '19	Cambridge, Mass.	21	5 11	178
6	M. E. Olmstead '21	Harrisburg, Pa.	18	6 3/4	188
7	Capt. P. B. Whitman '19	Cambridge, Mass.	20	6 1/2	170
Stroke	Delmar Leighton '19	Tunkhannock, Pa.	22	5 11 1/2	161
Cox	E. L. Peirson '21	Salem, Mass.	19	4 11	99

Averages, excluding coxswain: 20 1/2 6 1 175 1/2

FRESHMAN EIGHT

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	ft. in.	lbs.
Row	G. M. Appleton	Buffalo, N. Y.	20	5 9	165
2	L. B. La Farge	Mt. Carmel, Conn.	19	6 1	149
3	R. K. Kane	Newport, R. I.	18	6	180
4	R. A. Duncan	Englewood, N. Y.	21	5 9 1/2	148
5	Lawrence Terry '21	Medford, Mass.	21	6	186
6	Capt. L. B. McCagg Jr.	New York, N. Y.	21	6 4	194
7	Charles Garland	Buzzards Bay	19	6 2	183
Stroke	Malcolm Bradley	Boston	19	6 1	164
Cox	P. S. Williams	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	19	5 8	122

Averages, exclusive of coxswain: 19 1/2 6 1 174

SECOND UNIVERSITY EIGHT

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	ft. in.	lbs.
Row	Sherman Damon '21	Brookline, Mass.	19	6 1	164
2	W. C. Chandler '19	Tuxedo, N. Y.	23	6 1 1/2	189
3	Norman Brazer '19	Brookline, Mass.	24	6 1	173
4	Capt. G. L. Hatchelder Jr.	Medford, Mass.	21	6	186
5	R. M. Sedwick '21	New York, N. Y.	20	6 3	194
6	D. H. Morris Jr. '21	New York, N. Y.	19	5 11	176 1/2
7	T. P. Pond '21	Neponset, Mass.	19	5 11 1/2	162
Stroke	Henry Jenney '21	Fall River, Mass.	22	5	146
Cox	R. N. Durfee '19	Fall River, Mass.	22	5	123

Averages, exclusive of coxswain: 20 1/2 6 1 169 1/2

GIRLS' CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES—

Semi-Final Round

Miss Katharine Gardner, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, New Jersey, 6-4, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES

First Round

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss Elizabeth Warren and partner by default.

Miss G. W. Wightman and G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Katharine Gardner and J. R. Rowland, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. L. G. Morris and A. Her, defeated Mrs. A. J. Paul and P. E. Dixon, 6-4, 7-5.

Miss Claire Cassell and Wallace Johnson defeated Miss Penelope Anderson and partner by default.

Second Round

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss Mary Hull and Kenneth Webb, 6-0, 6-1.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New York 7, St. Louis 1
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 1
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh
New York at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Cincinnati
Brooklyn at Chicago

BRAVES DROP CLOSE GAME

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The

Pittsburgh Nationals made an eleventh-hour finish Thursday, getting three runs in the seventh and three in the ninth and winning over the Boston Braves, 6 to 5. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 6—3 11 6
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 5—5 10 6

Batteries—Mayer, Carlson and Schmidt; Nehf, Northrop and Tagresor. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

GIANTS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS 7 TO 1

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The New York

Giants humbled the St. Louis Cardinals Thursday, 7 to 1. The Cardinals were outplayed at every angle of the contest. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 4 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—7 13 0
St. Louis..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 2

Batteries—Mayer, Carlson and Schmidt; Nehf, Northrop and Tagresor. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CINCINNATI CLUB WINS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Displaying good

batting form and aided greatly by the baffling offerings of Sallee, their star left-handed pitcher, the Cincinnati Reds got an early lead over the Philadelphia Nationals Thursday and held the advantage, winning 4 to 1. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 6 0
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 2

Batteries—Sallee and Harden; Rixey and Adams. Umpires—Harrison and Hyman.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS CUBS 4 TO 1

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Brooklyn

Nationals toyed with Hendrix and Bailey, the Chicago Cubs' pitchers Thursday, getting 15 hits and winning 4 to 1. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2—4 13 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 4

Batteries—Cadore and Miller; Hendrix, Bailey and O'Farrell. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

PRIVATE RYAN WINS

THE HAMMER THROW

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—

Two American soldier athletes, on leave in Ireland, won places today in the Irish track and field championships.

Private Patrick Ryan, holder of the world's hammer-throw record, took that event with a throw of 169 ft.

Lieut. William McCormick of Cornell University was second in both the hammer throw and the stone throw, coming within 8 in. of the record in the latter event.

NILES AND SEAVER
REACH STATE FINALS

Former Defeats N. E. Porter in Straight Sets While Latter Easily Wins From D. P. Robinson Jr. in the Same Number

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Playing championship tennis Thursday, N. W. Niles defeated W. E. Porter in a semi-final round match of the annual Massachusetts state singles tournament being held on the turf courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. R. G. Seaver, opposing D. P. Robinson Jr., who won by default Wednesday from H. V. Greenough, played high grade tennis and succeeded in reaching the finals, which are scheduled to be contested this afternoon.

The winner of today's match will play H. C. Johnson, present holder of the state title, for the championship at a date to be announced later, probably around the first of next week.

Niles had little difficulty in his match yesterday, only allowing Porter five games in the two sets. In the opening set, Niles was unable to bring his fast ground strokes down to the dropping just outside the baselines repeatedly. Resorting to a lobbing game, the veteran held off his opponent, who was most formidable when at the net, and depended largely upon his service to carry him through. Toward the last of the set, the winner got all his strokes into working order, and the match went to him at 6-4, 6-1.

Niles enters the finals a decided favorite over Seaver, and is picked by many followers of the game as the next state champion. However, should he oppose Johnson it is certain that both players will need to display their best brand of tennis to win.

Seaver, in his match with Robinson, had several interesting rallies, but the players being good net men as well as very fair base-line players, and each had his strokes working smoothly. The first set was closely contested throughout, the two men winning on their services, neither being able to pierce the defense of his opponent when once the net was reached.

With the score six-all, Robinson weakened a bit, and the veteran Seaver taking the opportunity drove two beautiful shots down the side lines and then made a placement which Robinson, attempting to get, drove into the net, giving Seaver the advantage. Two outs and a net by Robinson gave Seaver a three-point lead, which he made game by lobbing over his opponent's head and rushing to the net to smash the return. Robinson was unable to stand the fast pace which the veteran maintained and dropped the next set and the match, 6-1. The summary:

Fourth Round
D. P. Robinson Jr. defeated H. V. Greenough by default.
Semi-Final Round
R. G. Seaver defeated D. P. Robinson Jr., 6-4, 6-1.
N. W. Niles defeated W. E. Porter, 6-4, 6-1.

IMMAN LOSES TO NEWMAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NORTHAMPTON, England—Tom Newman defeated Immanuel Imman in a billiard game at Northampton by 2970 points. In a recent match of 8000, in which the winner was in receipt of 1000 points start. Throughout the match the English champion was in arrears, and he failed not only to wipe out the original start, but also to equal his opponent's rate of scoring. The game was concluded on May 10.

TEACHING PROFESSION ATTRACTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—Questionnaires signed by 217 graduates of Detroit high schools show that the teaching profession is attracting more attention this year than formerly, and that as many girls will become school-teachers as go into business. Only four girls announced their intention of taking up nursing, despite the fact that a campaign was conducted by members of the profession among high school girls in an effort to interest them.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY AT 3:15
RED SOX VS. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Sumner's Phone Booth 1090

HARVARD-YALE
OARSMEN MEET

Thames River Will Again Be the Scene of Famous Regattas Between the Crimson and the Blue Today

HARVARD-YALE VARSITY RACES

Victor	Time
1852—Harvard	10m.
1853—Yale	22m.
1854—Harvard	15m. 15s.
1855—Yale	19m. 14s.
1856—Harvard	18m. 53s.
1857—Yale	19m. 12s.
1858—Harvard	18m. 42 1/2 s.
1859—Yale	18m. 12 1/2 s.
1860—Harvard	17m. 48 1/2 s.
1861—Yale	18m. 20s.
1862—Harvard	16m. 57s.
1863—Yale	16m. 59s.
1864—Harvard	15m. 44 1/2 s.
1865—Yale	17m. 8s.
1866—Harvard	16m. 28s.
1867—Yale	24m. 36s.
1868—Harvard	20m. 44 1/2 s.
1869—Yale	22m. 15s.
1870—Harvard	24m. 27s.
1871—Yale	22m. 13s.
1872—Harvard	20m. 47s.
1873—Yale	20m. 31s.
1874—Harvard	25m. 15 1/2 s.
1875—Yale	20m. 41 1/2 s.
1876—Harvard	20m. 10s.
1877—Yale	21m. 20s.
1878—Harvard	21m. 29s.
1879—Yale	21m. 28s.
1880—Harvard	20m. 48s.
1881—Yale	25m. 14 1/2 s.
1882—Harvard	24m. 40s.
1883—Yale	21m. 20s.
1884—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1885—Yale	21m. 20s.
1886—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1887—Yale	21m. 20s.
1888—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1889—Yale	21m. 20s.
1890—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1891—Yale	21m. 20s.
1892—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1893—Yale	21m. 20s.
1894—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1895—Yale	21m. 20s.
1896—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1897—Yale	21m. 20s.
1898—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1899—Yale	21m. 20s.
1900—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1901—Yale	21m. 20s.
1902—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1903—Yale	21m. 20s.
1904—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1905—Yale	21m. 20s.
1906—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1907—Yale	21m. 20s.
1908—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1909—Yale	21m. 20s.
1910—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1911—Yale	21m. 20s.
1912—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1913—Yale	21m. 20s.
1914—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1915—Yale	21m. 20s.
1916—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1917—Yale	21m. 20s.
1918—Harvard	21m. 20s.
1919—Yale	21m. 20s.

*Present record.
1852 race was for two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1876 it has been held at New London, except in 1918 when it was rowed at Derby, Connecticut, and was two miles.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW LONDON, Connecticut—For the first time since 1916 Harvard and Yale will meet on the Thames River today in their annual regatta with an official program composed of three events. The first event of the day will be the two-mile race between the freshmen eights starting at 10 o'clock in the morning at the Navy Yard and rowing upstream to Bartlett's Cove. The next event will be the two-mile race for second varsity eights starting at 10:30 a. m., and being rowed over the same course. The third and final event will be the big four-mile race. Batteries—Coville and O'Neill; Quinn, Morrigan and Hannah. Ruel. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

CLEVELAND CLUB WINS 4 TO 3
NEW YORK, New York—The Cleveland Americans secured an early lead over the New York club Thursday, and won 4 to 3 despite a hard effort of the locals to tie things up in the eighth. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1—4 8 2
New York..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 7 1

Batteries—Coville and O'Neill; Quinn, Morrigan and Hannah. Ruel. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT DETROIT

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

The Philadelphia Athletics got two runs in the first inning Thursday and did not score again during the contest, but had enough tallies to win by a 2-to-1 result over the Detroit Tigers. Johnson of the locals pitched a smooth steady game. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 11 1
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 10 1

Batteries—Johnson and McVey; Leonard and Stange. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

WHITE SOX WIN CLOSE GAME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The Chicago White Sox outbit the Washington club, winning 5 to 4 despite the weakening of Loudermilk, the White Sox twirler, in the sixth and ninth innings. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0—5 13 3
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—4 8 1

Batteries—Loudermilk and Schaik; Whitehouse, Ayers and Gharthy. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

NEW YORK WINS AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

The cricket team representing New York played its second game in the championship "Halifax" cup series against the Frankford Cricket Club on the latter's grounds at Haverford Wednesday, and succeeded in defeating the home eleven by a margin of 44 runs.

YALE CREW STATISTICS
UNIVERSITY EIGHT

Position	Name and class	Home	Age	ft. in.	lbs.
Row—	P. R. Allen '19	Providence, R. I.	23	5 10½	170
2—	J. Y. Hord '21	Terre Haute, Ind.	21	5 11	174
3—	L. G. Adams '20	Lawrence, N. Y.	21	5 10½	170
4—	J. J. Schieffelin '19	New York, N. Y.	21	6 3	175
5—	Capt. Winter Mead '19	Bronxville, N. Y.	21	5 10½	180
6—	C. S. Payson '21	Portland, Me.	20	6 2	180
7—	D. G. Driscoll '20	St. Paul, Minn.	22	6 1	158
Stroke—	C. C. Peters '19	Seattle, Wash.	21	6 1	167
Cox—	Robert Carson '21	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20	5 6½	115

WHY INDUSTRIAL STOCKS ADVANCED

Manufacturers
CE. R. L.

A line drawing of a vintage open-top car, possibly a Ford Model T, shown from a side profile. A checkered flag is attached to the steering wheel. The car has a spare tire mounted on the side and a small antenna on the roof.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

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An hotel whose atmosphere of quiet refinement, careful service and quality cuisine will appeal to every visitor who appreciates the better things. A metropolitan hotel pervaded by an air of home.

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Under KNOTT Management

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The Hotel Earle, in keeping with its surroundings, offers to its old and new friends and neighbors, hospitality at friendly prices. For example—A room with bath for two persons \$25.00 a week, including meals. These tempting shorter visits are accommodated also. Write for circular and rates.

MRS. H. W. MEYER, Manager.

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EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION TODAY
IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If we give due consideration to the Chinese Central Government's financial ability, and properly respect that historical ambition of the people as to academic or classical education, we may perhaps admit that the latter is in a reasonably satisfactory state, even if we must confess that, measured by the standards of the West, it is dreadfully conservative and obsolescent, if not totally obsolete.

We have to remember, however, when we think of expecting China to take the steps toward improving general, or practical, education—for which, by the way, there are abundant funds in the hands of the people—that are imperatively necessary and being called for vehemently all over the country, that the administration of government and prefectural finances in China is still gravely endangered by the old and pernicious system called "squeeze pidgin."

In no department of the Central Government—and consequently, in all the provinces and smaller political divisions of the country that are in any way connected with Peking—is it easier to practice this method of extortion for selfishly improper benefit than in the Ministry of Education; because there is—directly or indirectly—connected with that department such a broad field for personal patronage as invariably, in China, connotes the passing of pecuniary appreciation from the beneficiary to the dispenser of patronage.

Appointments for Favors

But, as a matter of fact, the temptation to give all these appointments to favorites, especially to those who offer the handsomest gifts, results in nepotism which must necessarily all ways be subversive of educational efficiency; and when the appointments are given to those only who immediately or prospectively agree to pay for the favors, beneficial teaching is naturally destroyed absolutely; because such appointees invariably give their first attention to recouping themselves for the expense incurred; and so, like "the little fleas that have other fleas upon their backs to bite 'em, and these fleas have bigger fleas, and so ad infinitum," the chain of bribery and corruption stretches down indefinitely.

Yet, making all unpleasant allowance for this shameful condition, it is clear that—from university down to village primary school—every young man or woman, boy or girl, who has serious aspirations toward a special or general education, may readily find in modern China the means for achieving that purpose, and at an expense which becomes of trifling importance when compared with conditions in the United States unless the aspirant is assisted by a scholarship provided in practically all educational institutions, charity students unnumbered.

In this marked improvement throughout China which has been displayed during the past ten years—most noticeably since China entered the European War—a great deal of credit is due to the influence of the many universities and all lower schools maintained by foreigners, Americans especially. Most of these institutions were founded by the efforts of missionary bodies and are, therefore, deliberately evangelistic; but some of them are supported and taught by laymen; while some are not only non-sectarian, they frankly refuse to give religious instruction, although all demand careful attention to morality and ethics. It is due absolutely to the education imparted in these educational institutions that the merchants have demanded that there shall be peace in China, for the classes who are the mainstay of the country in financial support, have refused to contribute further to the support of the warring factions.

Religious Instruction

This condition in the foreign schools and colleges is in pleasing contrast with the almost atheistic teaching in most of the truly governmental establishments; in all of which religious instruction, when given at all, is based upon the doctrines of the Tao or the Confucian ethics; while in many even the cult of the "Masters," Lao-tze and Kong-futze, are discarded. The professors and masters in the foreign institutions may not be militant Christian propagandists, but it is only fair and truthful to say officially not any of them, even the actual religious skeptics, permit themselves to impart such instruction as to result in their graduates saying, as many of those who are taking or, perhaps, have finished their course in a governmental university, something to this effect: "We don't care to hear anything more about old Confucius! He never rode in a motor car, or sent a message by wireless! What we want is the practical science that moves America and Europe, and has given Japan the whip hand over us!"

It is, undeniably, the first duty of all Americans who are sincerely interested in the educational and material progress of the Chinese, to discourage all instruction which may result in the utterance of such irrelevant remarks. Patriotism, loyalty, national progress must have a foundation of respect for the institutions of one's own country. The ideals may be wrong from our western point of view! But until the prehistoric books of China, their expositions by the old masters, and all that goes with her former education, are replaced by something better which we shall have given, it is at least unwise to permit respect for the past to be supplanted by reviling.

The Chinese have always displayed a great deal of the practical mixed with their mass of superstition, in spite of anything to the contrary apparently which may have been said in previous articles of this educational

series; and it is gratifying to note that in their recent earnest desire for modern education, the practical is receiving a full measure of attention, as is conspicuous in every section; because it is upon the very classes (may we call them "middle"?) that the practical appeals most strongly, and on them China must depend for that true reformation that is to make her welcomed by the other "great nations" in taking that place she is really entitled to fill.

Desire for Broader Learning

The Chinese have at last reached that point in their appreciation of learning in its fullest aspect, where they realize the great importance of having an education that is something more than slavish devotion to and memorizing of the classics: the Confucian analects, and all that can properly be described as ornamental and useful only in connection with the China that has actually passed into the limbo of ancient days. Unmistakable evidence of this is obvious in every quarter; not only at the open ports, where the people daily come in contact with people and affairs of the great outside world; but in the remote interior: Kansu, Yunnan, Mongolia, or Chinese Turkestan, where the foreigner and his ways are still strange, and yet electricity and the motor car are common.

But it is clear that education now is more the peculiar province of the practical element of society than it is, as it used to be, the esoteric right of the literati. Dr. Wang Chen-zwei, who has gone to Paris to represent China as counselor to his country's delegates at the Peace Conference, is one of the leaders of the so-called Southern Party, and yet he is also in favor with the Northern Party, for his opinion is given respectful attention by the President, the Tschuns, and the entire government.

What China demands is to be informed clearly as to the full contents and precise meaning of those treaties, some of which we know were imposed upon her in ambiguous language to her disadvantage. She does not wish to repudiate a single sentence that is just and legal; but she decidedly and properly intends to make sure that those treaties—the objectionable "secret" ones—are just, not only to herself but to all. It may be asked why did not China assure herself of all this before her plenipotentiaries affixed their signatures? The answer is that those facts were signed by Chinese ambassadors, who, figuratively, did so with a pistol at their heads and the assurance that if they did not sign, immediate war would result.

More Revenue Needed

Ever since foreign trade assumed importance after the humiliating (we do not say undeserved) defeats of long ago, China has been denied the right of making her own customs tariff. She has not been allowed to increase the import duties, because they were fixed by treaties to which she was compelled to subscribe by superior martial force, and they were not—as in all other countries is held to be an inalienable right—arranged by domestic legislative convention. Now, the people—in the widest sense of the word, but particularly the educated merchants—are demanding that the import duties shall be increased within reasonable limits to bring them to a parity with commercial conditions throughout the world today, instead of what those conditions were in the middle of the last century. The prime reason for this demand is that adequate revenue may be available for the further development of wider, practical education.

This is in perfect harmony with the ideas of democracy which have penetrated to all corners of the commercial world; and with President Wilson's declaration that nations shall have the right to regulate the domestic affairs of their own country without attempt at coercion from abroad, to express and carry out their own wishes. The intelligent Chinese assert cheerfully—and because of the rapid spread of modern education during the past decade, now more cheerfully than ever—that the United States of America has always been the first to assist China; and the influence of the practical education that this has pushed upon her vigorously than any other country. Yet, even in innumerable other ways than the specific one which has been mentioned, the Chinese were, until a few years ago, slow in giving themselves to such matters as improvement in sericulture, the cotton industry in all its phases, to means of internal communication and transportation, etc. They are now coming forward with their own capital in volume that is astonishing, and principally that of the middle classes who have derived the greatest advantage from western educational methods. These people are crying for the aid of American specialists in engineering, reforestation, cotton industry, reclamation, and, indeed every department of practical improvement. If there is any reason to say that one has a duty toward one's neighbors the Chinese, it is to help them in that education and to cooperate with means and effort.

MORE MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The Kentucky Illiteracy Commission has completed plans for a campaign to establish more moonlight schools in Kentucky. The program opened on June 18 with an institute for county illiteracy agents. They will be instructed in the methods of teaching adult illiterates and in the establishment of moonlight schools. There will be about 100 agents and they will go into the field July 1. A speaking campaign will be held for one week beginning July 18, during which some of the best city speakers will visit sections where illiteracy is most prevalent and urge every adult unable to do so to learn to read and write.

NEW SCHOOL PLANS
FOR ENGLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—There has recently been issued a circular of the Board of Education in regard to staffing the new continuation schools that will have to be established under the act of last year. The conclusions reached are based upon an inquiry made by officers of the board, under the chairmanship of Prof. Gilbert Murray, and assisted by Sir Graham Balfour, Director of Education for Staffordshire, Mr. A. C. Coffin, Director of Education for Bradford, and Miss Rose Sidgwick. According to the computation of this committee, 32,000 teachers would be needed at the end of three years, if a complete system of continuation schools were to be brought into existence at the present time.

This estimate could not but fill with dismay the local education authorities for higher education (to whom the circular is addressed), were it actually to represent the staff requirements of the new schools that they are required to set up. But owing to various reasons, of which the most needed part on the back. However difficult the problem, "the confidence of the board that it will be solved rests largely upon their knowledge of the capacity for resourceful and constructive administration which many local education authorities have brought to bear during the 16 years of their history upon other problems hardly less difficult and involved."

To Encourage Teaching

Two factors, according to this document, ought to lighten the task of finding the necessary teachers. In the first place, there is a marked development in all classes of the community of the impulse toward social service. In the second place, the board relies upon the intention of local education authorities to provide adequate salaries; and indicates that in its judgment such salaries should more or less conform to the recent departmental scales of salaries for teachers in secondary schools. In other respects, such as the length of vacations, the custom of secondary schools ought to be taken into consideration. Attention, says the circular, should be paid to the need of a pleasant and quiet common room, and to those details of personal comfort, convenience, and dignity which add so much to the amenities of a teacher's life. There should be an ample collection of books for the use of staffs, while the burden of routine work should be minimized by the provision of sufficient clerical assistance. Full-time teachers in continuation schools, like other evening school staffs, will be expected to benefit by the liberal system of pensions to be established under the recent act.

In view of the large number of individual pupils with whom each continuation school will have to deal, it is probable that the headmasters and headmistresses will be largely occupied with duties of administration and supervision. The circular anticipates that, at the outset, most of them will be experienced teachers drawn from secondary schools, like other evening schools, though ultimately the continuation school staffs may be expected to produce their own heads. The contribution of experience brought in from other schools is acknowledged to be invaluable. But the warning is given that continuation school pupils are likely to differ in many respects from boys and girls at primary and secondary schools; from the first in age and interests, from the second in educational aspirations; and from both in the limited number of hours they can devote to study. Besides, they will already be wage earners, and have an independent outlook, so that much of their school life is sure to be tried by the standard of the workshop, the office, or the farm.

The Curricula

To these conditions the institutions, the staffs, and the subjects of instruction must conform. The curricula of such schools will, as a rule, require the cooperation of two main groups of teachers. One of these groups must consist of teachers of general subjects of whom, says the circular, some will be mainly expert in mathematics and the natural sciences, and others in English subjects—that is to say, not merely literature and composition, but also history and geography, and such elements of economics and sociology as may prove suitable. The other group will consist of specialists, largely concerned with subjects of a practical character.

Whence are these general and specialist teachers to be obtained? After enumerating various sources of supply for the general or academic teachers—some of which can hardly be looked upon as normal or permanent—the circular proceeds to emphasize the desirability of tapping the universities for the main stream of applicants for such work. The board, it says, cannot hesitate to take the view that they should be graduates; and this for two reasons. The first is that the body of teachers whose duty it will be to continue education up to the age of 16, and ultimately 18, must itself be highly educated. The second reason is that these teachers ought to have the tempering of experience, the ripe habit of independent judgment that the

liberal atmosphere of a university affords to men and women while they are still young. They should be able to look upon the problems of life from other angles than that of the teacher.

The elements which the ordinary university life cannot supply must be sought elsewhere; in particular, some acquaintance with those hard economic facts, from which students in universities may be more secluded than the continuation pupils themselves. The teachers of the people must know how the people do their work; they must know the habits of their homes, and what kind of recreation they prefer in their moments of leisure. Fortunately, as the circular puts it, there are doors to this knowledge in the now numerous university settlements. Some such experience as life in a settlement furnishes, and, if possible, also some period of occupation under, or observation of, the actual conditions of a factory or office, should be an integral part of every training course for such posts.

After a short discussion of the kind of preparation for teachers of the kind of subjects who have not had a university training, the circular goes on to consider the antecedents and needs of specialist teachers. It points out the difficulties attendant upon the training both of specialist and general teachers, to whose needs regular university and training college courses do not prove appropriate. In such cases it appears to the board that plans will have to be made by individual local education authorities, or by groups of the local sources of supply and of the facilities available. It may be found advisable to set up special centers at technical colleges or elsewhere. In organizing and supervising their training schemes, it is stated that these authorities will have placed at their disposal the assistance of the board's inspectors. Moreover, the board propose to continue, and perhaps extend, the experiments which they have been themselves conducting during recent years in training by means of vacation courses.

Problem of Rural Areas

Rural areas, of course, present conditions of special difficulty. It may be that the facilities for communication are such that a single continuation school can serve a group of villages. In that case, as the circular points out, the proposals already made are not unlikely to prove applicable with but little modification. Elsewhere it will probably be necessary for a single staff, with the help of visiting teachers, to undertake the combined elementary and continuation work. But most of the existing staffs will require strengthening, both in numbers and in caliber. If the reorganization can be so planned as to open up an attractive career for the graduate teacher of country tastes, this will in itself be a notable contribution toward that invigoration of the rural element of society which the country can no longer afford to postpone.

The last sentence serves to be pondered at leisure. Nothing, perhaps, of greater weight is to be found in the weighty document, which has here been analyzed, than the forecast of a village community in which education will no longer play a merely subordinate part.

CIVICS AT COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That Americanism is being recognized as a distinct element in university curricula is shown by an announcement of the summer session for Columbia University, in which a unique grouping of courses in this and allied subjects is described. According to Dr. James C. Egbert, director of the summer session, these courses will be given by professors prominent in Columbia and other American universities, in connection with the Americanization campaign of Columbia University, under whose auspices the Roosevelt Memorial was held.

Since persons living in the United States are part of the social and economic structure of the country, they should be able to speak the English language and should be sufficiently informed on local and national issues to participate in them, the curriculum states. Those who believe in Americanization believe that educational and community enterprises should endeavor to increase the number of these patriotic citizens.

Columbia House expects to increase its usefulness by making good citizens by correlating courses on Americanization given in various parts of the university, to encourage their development, and to present them as a homogeneous part of instruction. The intention is to provide a body of instruction and a place of study for students, both men and women, who wish to prepare themselves for practical work among the foreign born or to acquaint themselves with underlying conditions of such work.

The summer program includes courses in sociology, embracing the social system of the English-speaking peoples. The course given by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings will deal with the distinctive achievements of the English-speaking people, intellectual, outreach and liberalized liberty, industry, democracy, world commerce, world distribution, and world influence.

GIFT TO A UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—The sum of \$1,500,000 goes to the University of Michigan under a bill signed by the Governor. It provides \$200,000 for the completion and equipment of the university library and \$300,000 for the erection and equipment of a teachers' training high school. A deficit in the running expenses of the university will also be covered.

BUDAPEST SCHOOLS
AND BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—In its zeal for reform, the Bolshevist government in Budapest is overturning all the old educational systems and at one blow is doing away with every semblance of authority and discipline in the schools. Teachers and pupils are to be on terms of equality, and even of familiarity. There are to be no more religious exercises. Instead of hymns, the children will sing revolutionary songs.

All these sweeping changes are outlined in an official manifesto of the People's Commissioners of Education. This proclaims in flamboyant language the new doors and windows will be opened, and that fresh air, and a new spirit and the rays of a new sun will pour into the schools. The school ordinances of the revolutionary government breathe the same spirit of liberty and rejuvenation. Nothing will be inviolable in word or picture. There will be no more bowing down before rulers; no servile trembling; no lowering of the eyes before illustrious authority; all portraits of the king and official personages, and religious pictures and memorials must be taken out of the schools at once.

Teacher and Pupils

In the intercourse between teachers and pupils the old formal traditions fall at one stroke. The proletarian spirit is to cause them to disappear for all time. A familiar, natural relationship will take the place of the old, unnatural authority, which was founded on severity and fear. The teachers will call the children "my son," or "my friend," and they will address the teacher as "Uncle" or "Aunt"; the older pupils will call the teacher "Master."

From this time on there are to be no more prayers in the schools, and their accompaniments of music and singing will also be abolished. Instead will be heard the rhythmic utterances of proletarianism, for the scholars are directed to sing the "Marseillaise," and the "International." The development of the elder children is to be turned into new paths. They are to be trained in revolutionary literature, and taught to spread revolutionary doctrines.

Teachers and pupils are working for the proletariat. In the future, education will only stop on the days when the workmen in the factories are resting. The revolutionary government is certainly carrying out the last of these dispensations, as all the schools in Budapest are closed, in common with the greater part of the factories and business houses.

Study of Law Abolished

Not content with reforming the whole educational system, the revolutionary government has decided to abolish the study of law, and incidentally lawyers as well. The People's Commissioners for Justice have stopped all lectures and examinations in the law faculty in the University of Budapest. The students are informed that by a short course of supplementary studies they can be trained to exercise a more productive calling than that of the law.

The commissioners will transfer everybody who has been engaged in unproductive labor into a new productive class. All the young law students in the first, second or third year studies are directed to enter another faculty. The People's Commissioners will shortly announce which professions or occupations require such students, and how many semesters their former studies will be allowed to count in their training for the new calling.

What is to become of the 6000 lawyers at present in Budapest, the People's Commissioners do not state. But as the new revolutionary government proclaims the utter abolition of the old system of law and jurisprudence, together with all the existing courts of justice, the outlook for the lawyers is not very cheerful.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—"Anyone with a broad sense of statesmanship must realize that our national education, which for purposes of administration we divide into primary, secondary, and higher, is not in reality three separate entities, but one indivisible whole which must stand or fall together." So writes Ernest de Selincourt, and perhaps nothing better illustrates the text of the professor of English literature at Birmingham University than the election of Mr. Thomas Okey to the new Serena chair of Italian at Cambridge.

When Toynbee Hall was established in Whitechapel, to carry out the democratic ideas of Canon and Mrs. Barnett and the young Oxford school of reformers, Professor Okey was a working basketmaker in the next street. There he found further opportunities of self-education and also of teaching. (Anyone who knew Toynbee Hall in those days will remember how the name and work and writings of Mazzini drew together a little band of residents in the hall, besides students from the neighborhood. It was to a small class of working men that Mr. Okey first taught Italian, and it was on his proposal that a party of 60 or 70 Toynbee travelers visited the country of Mazzini. In making the arrangements for this fortnight in Italy, Mr. Bolton King, now director of education for Warwickshire, was associated with Mr. Okey, and of course they had to arrange all the details of the expedition with an eye to the severest economy, so that it might not prove to be beyond the means of those who wished to join in this perhaps unprecedented adventure.

ture. Since their initial success, the Toynbee Travelers' Club have made many delightful journeys, leading the way in that cooperative system of touring which afterward had so wide an extension.

One result of those travels was a series of books on Venice, Italy, and Paris, written by Mr. Okey. In his lectures at Cambridge, the new professor may be trusted to act as an interpreter between the democracies of Italy and Great Britain, democracies that are being educated to regard the universities as their natural heritage.

Before the county elections for school purposes, the Secretary for Scotland (Mr. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.) addressed a meeting in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, on "The New Education Authorities." He said that, under the new act, the small school boards, set up in 1872 would disappear and their place would be taken by the county authority. Instead of over 900 school boards there would be 38 educational authorities. He desired to say nothing disrespectful of those school boards, but experience had proved them to be quite inadequate for the organization of an effective system of secondary or technical education. Payment of members of the new authorities not only for traveling expenses, but also for the cost of residence, would, he hoped, insure that the authority would be truly representative, and that, in particular, it would enable Labor to secure proper representation in matters in which it had a deep concern.

The object of the act, continued Mr. Munro, was to give every individual elector the full right of supporting such candidates as he might think proper. He trusted the elector would choose the persons who best represented his views on educational matters, irrespective of locality of residence. The mode of voting was not intended to favor parish representation. The parish in ordinary cases was admittedly an insufficient area for the choice of persons who were to take the responsibility for the whole field of education, and the situation was in no way improved by constituting a county body composed of persons elected from the parochial point of view. The mere increase in numbers did not help in any way to give width of vision. He hoped this election would in no case be conducted on a parochial basis, even when the number of representatives allowed to an electoral division was sufficient to allow one representative or more than one for every parish. The division of each county into electoral divisions was merely a matter of convenience to enable elections on the system of proportional representation to be carried out without undue complexity as regarded the counting of votes.

To test the system of transferring votes under the scheme of proportional representation, a demonstration was carried through by Mr. J. H. Humphreys, secretary of the Proportional Representation Society, acting on behalf of the Scottish Education Department. Twelve prominent public men were selected as the supposititious candidates—very properly Mr. Munro was not entered as one of them—and five seats had to be filled. The number of valid votes recorded was 4790, and there were 25 printed papers, mainly due to the elector employing crosses instead of figures in signifying his choice. The first count resulted:

Bottomley	888
Lloyd George	865
Hogge	613
Balfour	582
Asquith	496
Churchill	228
Law	218
Barnes	217
Macnamara	210
Craik	195
MacDonald	179
Haldane	149

The quota necessary to be attained by a candidate was 799, so that only two candidates were elected right away. In all, ten counts were necessary, and at the end the successful candidates, in priority of election, were:

1	Bottomley
2	Lloyd George
3	Hogge
4	Balfour
5	Asquith

Two interesting results may be noted as the result of the test election; first that in this case no difference whatever was made by the transfer of votes, and secondly that the candidate who was essentially a "free lance" came out at the top of the poll.

Private schools are being forced into the light of official scrutiny. April was fixed by the president of the Board of Education as the day on which should come into operation Section 28 of the Education Act 1918. Under this section all private schools and institutions in England are required to send to the board, in a prescribed form, the name and address and a short description of the school or institution. This information must be supplied within three months, under penalties which mount up for every day beyond that time.

The new act still provides, as did former acts, that it shall be the duty of the parent to cause his children to receive efficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, etc. But formerly the magistrate, before whom parents were brought for neglect of this duty, had discretion (which was frequently exercised in court) to test the child's general knowledge. Now the law is more severe. Clause 8, sub-section 3 says: "It shall not be a defense to proceedings relating to school attendance under the education acts, or any by-laws made thereunder, that a child is attending a school or institution providing efficient elementary instruction, unless the school or institution is open to inspection either by the local education authority or by the Board of Education, and unless satisfactory registers are kept of the attendance of the scholars therein."

CHANGES AFFECTING
PRINCETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—What are probably the most important educational changes made in a generation at Princeton University were authorized at the spring meeting of the board of trustees, and have been announced by President Hibben. They are part of the large program of reconstruction which was undertaken immediately after the signing of the armistice.

Beginning this year Greek will no longer be required for entrance to the Bachelor of Arts course, and Latin will not be required of the students proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Science, in case they offer added requirements in mathematics and modern languages. The granting of the degree of Bachelor of Letters which has been offered since 1904 will be discontinued.

In deciding the character of the degrees to be offered in the academic courses at Princeton hereafter, the faculty and trustees have taken the attitude that the course in preparatory school and college should be considered as a connected body of knowledge. It is recognized that there are two main types of students, the one primarily interested in the liberal studies of philosophy, literature, and arts, and the other interested in training along the line of mathematics and the sciences. To meet this situation, the university courses at Princeton for the upper classes are arranged in three large divisions, one of philosophy, literature, languages, and art, and another in mathematics and the sciences, with an intermediate division of history, politics, and economics.

The candidate for the A. B. degree must take a certain prescribed amount of work in preparatory school and college along the liberal lines indicated by his degree, and the Bachelor of Science student must have a certain amount of mathematics and of scientific discipline. Outside of this he is offered considerably larger freedom in freshman and sophomore years than has hitherto existed.

The new entrance requirements will go into effect at the time of the next entrance examinations in June, and the revised curriculum will be introduced with the beginning of the academic year next autumn.

These radical changes have opened the way for the development of Princeton as a "national university." President Hibben sounded the very essence of this idea in his speech at the first large gathering of the alumni on Washington's Birthday, when he stated that Princeton's development lay along the line of making herself a "national university." With the end in view of further accomplishing this, a plan of exceptional admission by certificate has been proposed and has been endorsed by President Hibben and many of the alumni. The idea is that the highest standing 15 or 20 per cent of the men from a carefully selected list of high and preparatory schools should be eligible for admission to Princeton by certificate rather than by the present system of examination. In this way many men from the western schools in particular would be induced to come to Princeton. Moreover, scholarships are being given from every state in the Union, and alumni associations established in every state also. In this way many fine men can be reached who would not otherwise go to college.

Supplementing these other radical improvements, a considerable number of appointments have been made to the university faculty. The department of economics has been strengthened by the addition of Dr. Frank H. Dixon, who has been appointed professor of economics, and Dr. Sumner M. Slichter, an instructor in the same department. Dr. Dixon's acceptance of a chair at Princeton brings an important addition to the teaching staff. He is the head of the department of economics at Dartmouth, and also served as head of the Bureau of Railway Economics in Washington. Dr. Slichter was formerly assistant professor in the University of Chicago. It has been announced that the best professors are to teach the freshmen next year, and that an attempt is being made to get good teachers rather than research men.

MICHIGAN IMPROVES
ITS RURAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—Among the new laws passed by the Michigan Legislature is one which reorganizes the rural school system in order that pupils may have better opportunities of attending high school.

This law provides that whenever the district boards of three or more rural districts deem it advisable to establish a rural agricultural school by consolidating the territory of the districts, the board may submit the question of consolidation to the electors at a regular or special meeting called for the purpose.

It is intended that the school building of the agricultural district shall become a community center and be available for use by the public after school hours, religious and political gatherings being barred. Such buildings must be properly constructed with ample water supply, proper ventilation and sewage and must have the necessary equipment for the teaching of agriculture, manual training and home economics. Vehicles, with all proper equipment for the health and comfort of the pupils must be provided for carrying the children to the central school. These schools will be given by the State \$200 for each vehicle used and \$600 toward the running expenses.

THE HOME FORUM

The Crimson Dawn Is Glowing

Awake! the crimson dawn is glowing;
The blissful breath of morn
From golden seas is earthward flowing
Thro' mountain peaks forlorn;
Twixt the tall roses and the jasmine
near,
That darkly hover in the twilight air,
I see the glory streaming, and I hear
The sweet wind whispering like a
messenger....

'Tis time to sing! Now is the pride of
youth
Pluming the woods, and the first
rose appears,
And summer from the chambers of the
south
Is coming up to wipe away all tears!
—Frederick Tennyson.

The Founder of Modern Liberalism

"Mr. Pitt, apart from his striking personality, is a figure specially interesting as the founder of modern Liberalism," writes Viscount Usher. "Lord Rosebery felicitously points out that Liberalism represents less the succession to, than the revolt against, Whiggery. The Venetian Party, as Lord Beaconsfield called the Whigs, had well nigh completed their noble work for England. They achieved this, that they made modern England possible without a revolution."

"Under the auspices of Adam Smith and of Edmund Burke, the Liberal Party slowly acquired shape, with Mr. Pitt for a leader.... No doubt he became absorbed in the duty forced upon him of carrying on a great war. But this is not seriously incompatible with Liberal opinions, for although Liberals commonly denounce war in the abstract, Liberal Prime Ministers have a singular aptitude for becoming involved in warlike operations; while in the prosecution of them they invariably manage to retain the support of their followers.... And while Mr. Fox remained of the opinion that the business of an Opposition is to oppose, he himself was aware, and showed by his subsequent conduct as a Minister that he was aware, that Mr. Pitt, during the second half of his administration, was not only an English Prime Minister, but that he was the leader of every man in Europe who desired Europe to be free."

"In the last words he spoke in public, Mr. Pitt remarked that England had saved herself by her exertions, and would, he trusted, save Europe by her example. The great need for exertion was by no means over, and on the morrow of Waterloo, in spite of the falgaer, England was not saved. The whole war with Napoleon was the touchstone of the spirit of our race."

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The Recognition of this and of the part which Mr. Pitt filled, in the touchstone of the mind of the statesman.

"Mr. Pitt's figure is probably more familiar to Englishmen today than it was to his contemporaries. In Hanover Square, in the Cambridge Senate House, in the corridor of the Houses of Parliament, in Westminster Abbey marble and bronze, noble and dignified, still remind the beholders of the great and disinterested Minister. It is a face and figure which, although, as Lord Rosebery observes, they may lend themselves to chance resemblance and ignoble comparison, once seen are not easily forgotten."

"To deny that Mr. Pitt made mistakes would be absurd.... His errors were largely due to the habit which in boyhood he called 'sequestration.' Like Pericles, he was difficult of access. And aloofness from the rough and tumble of familiar intercourse, although it may enhance personal dignity, deadens that fine instinct in the management of men which is commonly called tact.... But Mr. Pitt's laborious habits, his noble patriotism, his unflinching courage, the scornful disregard of self which enabled him to stand, like Palinure, undaunted amid trials and disasters almost beyond human endurance, which permitted him to bear the torch of national freedom aloft until he could pass it to the Duke of Wellington's more fortunate hand—these are the qualities from which his successors and his countrymen may learn a lesson."

The Pueblo Builders of North America

"The Southeast has always been a storied land to its native dwellers," Walter Hough says, writing of what used to be called the Great American Desert. "Mountain profile, sweep of plain, carved-out mesa, deep cañon, cave, lava stream, painted desert, river, and lake shore, spring and forest, are theirs in intimacy, and around them are gathered legends which are bits of ancient history, together with multitudes of myths. Deep is this intimacy in the practical affairs of life, teaching the way to the salt, the place of the springs, the range of the game, the nest of the honey bee, the home of the useful plants, the quarry of the precious stones, and the beds of clay for pottery; for the desert is home, and there is no thing hidden from keen eyes. From far off, too, came in trade, shells from the Pacific, feathers from Mexico, buffalo pelts from the plains, so that the land of sunshine was not so isolated as one might think, and its resources fed, clothed, and ministered to the aesthetic and religious needs of numerous tribes from the old days to the present."

"The white men who tracked across the wastes saw ruined towns down over the waste, and perhaps believed them lost to history, little suspecting that within reach lived dusky-hued men to whom those potsherd-strewn mounds and crumbling walls were no sealed book. The newer explorers have drawn the old-world stories from the lips of living traditionists, and by their aid have gathered the clues which, when joined, will throw a flood of light on the wanderings of the ancient people. It has been learned that each pueblo preserves with faithful care the history of its beginnings and the wandering of its clans. This at proper times the old men repeat, and the story often takes a poetical form chanted in the ceremonies."

"One thing is settled in the minds of the pueblo dwellers. In the beginning all the people lived in the seven-story caves of the underworld, whence they climbed toward the light and after reaching the surface of the earth, migrated, led by supernatural beings. Where the mythical adventures leave off begins a true account, telling the wanderings of the clans and the laying of the foundations of the now multitudinous ruins of the region. It may not be possible to connect all the ruinous villages with the migrations of the present Indians.... but much may be done to gather the glittering threads before they slip from sight."

"The journeyings and campings of the ancient people become intelligible when the make-up of the present pueblos is known. One finds that every pueblo consists of clans that are larger families of relations, having certain duties and responsibilities together; a name, such as bear, cloud, or century plant; certain rites and ceremonies; clan officers, and customs amounting to laws; and a history preserved in the memories of the members. Each of these is complete and able to take care of itself, forming the present villages. Often in the early days a powerful clan migrated a long distance and left members in many different places, for a man must live with the people of his wife. In these migrations portions of a clan would break off and cast their lot with other villages, and often several clans traveled in company, building their pueblos near one another, and thus came the groups of ruins so common in the Southwest.... This led to a constant flux and reflux of the current of life in the Southwest, and in spite of their houses and works costly in labor, the pueblo Indians were as migratory as the tent-dwellers of the plains, though they moved more slowly."

"In the ancient days, as at present, the secret of the distribution of pueblo men was the distribution of water. In the vast expanse embraced in the pueblo region every spring has been visited by the Indians. The chief springs near the villages they dug out and walled up and built steps or a graded way down to the water, and often these works represent great labor. Likewise, the irrigation canals and reservoirs of southern Arizona show what he could do and surprise

Sounds of the Summer Night

"As we sat up, kept awake by the novelty of the situation, we heard at intervals foxes stepping about over the dead leaves, and brushing the dew grass close to our tent, and once a musquash fumbling among the potatoes and melons in our boat; but when we hastened to the shore we could detect only a ripple in the water ruffling the disk of a star. We were serenaded by the song of a dreaming sparrow or the throttled cry of an owl; but after each sound which near at hand broke the stillness of the night, each crackling of the twigs, or

rustling among the leaves, there was a sudden pause, and a deeper and more conscious silence, as if the intruder were aware that nobody was rightfully abroad at that hour....

But the most constant and memorable sound of a summer's night, which we did not fail to hear every night afterward, was the barking of the house-dogs, from the loudest and hoarsest bark to the faintest aerial palpitation under the eaves of heaven; from the patient but careful mastiff to the timid and wakeful terrier, at first loud and rapid, and then faint and slow, to be imitated only in a whisper: wow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wow-wow. Even in a retired and uninhabited district like this, it was a sufficiency of sound for the ear of night, and more impressive than any music. I have heard the voice of a

hound, just before daylight, while the stars were shining, from over the woods and river, far in the horizon, when it sounded as sweet and melodious as an instrument.... This natural bugle long resounded in the woods of the ancient world before the horn was invented. The very dogs that suddenly bay the moon from farmyards in these nights excite more heroism in our breasts than all the civil exhortations or war sermons of the age. "I would rather be a dog and bay the moon" than be many a Roman that I have heard of. The night is equally indebted to the clatter of the cock, with wakeful hope, from the very setting of the sun, prematurely ushering in the dawn.—Thoreau, in "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers."



Taormina, Sicily, looking toward Calabria

The Little Town Has One Main Street

The wonderful beauty of Taormina is beyond and above all dispute. It admits of no lukewarm admiration. There can be only one opinion as to the loveliness of that long curving coast line, fringing the brilliant blue of the Ionian Sea, with the great mass of Etna towering up into the sky above it. Either at sunset or at sunrise the beauty of the scene transcends all description, and even the glare of full midday merely brings another aspect of almost equal loveliness to that matchless view.

The outlook in every direction is beautiful. Turn away from the glories of Etna and the coast line stretching toward Catania and distant Syracuse, to look along the opposite stretch of coast in the direction of Messina, and the view is hardly less entrancing, for, across the sea, stand the hills of Calabria, a fairy country rising from the water, its sea-side so delicate and beautiful in its coloring.

Every turn of the dusty white road which leads up to Taormina from the sea level, far down below, reveals a fresh picture, and some new beautiful combination of sea and mountain. Perhaps the moment of moments in Taormina comes when the almond trees are in flower and a mist of pink and white blossom envelops the little town.

It seems appropriate that a place of such beauty should have its memories of Greek occupation; and Taormina has its Greek theater, or rather its site of a Greek theater, for the actual building is Roman. The little town consists in the main of one long street, rather austere of aspect perhaps. Up above, on the hillside, there are the remains of Saracen architecture, while down below the villa gardens are gay with flowers all through the genial southern winter.

Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"

Tasso was a little over thirty when he completed his opus magnum, the "Jerusalem Delivered." It is a poem wherein he manifests his high descent from Dante, Petrarch, and Ariosto, and restores the great accents of the past. Nothing could have been more happy than his selection of a subject, and the poem broke virgin soil at a time when the romances of chivalry had been worn threadbare by poets. And it touched a vital interest of the age.... And the subject was not merely calculated to appeal to living emotions, to arouse patriotic and religious passions to ready response, but it enabled Tasso to introduce, in his crusading heroes, the brave forbears of many of the great families of Italy, and so many compliments especially to the famous line of Este.... It is a narrative wherein Tasso strove to make the medium the fit expression of high heroism, of noble deeds; the story is of a vehement mission that made naught of strait and suffering, that changed the great course of things, and bequeathed a deeper significance to life. The work has the distinction that it is the first great Christian epic. Tasso conceived a

noble resolve.... Such persistent purity of phrase and feeling in one on whom the mantle of Ariosto had fallen was indeed a rare phenomenon in the sixteenth century.

The unity of the poem is admirably preserved, the action is complete.... Although more translations of the "Gerusalemme Liberata" have been attempted than those of any other Italian poem except the "Divina Comedia," as a whole it cannot be done into English. Indeed, how can any poet be rendered by other speech than his own? Edmund Spenser took Tasso and Ariosto as his models, and maintained that he had improved on his masters by the underlying allegory of his own poem. His moral intention was unquestionably sincere, though unhappily, the poet is often borne away from his purpose and apt to slip his chain.

But "The Faerie Queene" lacks the swift movement, the compelling force, the warm atmosphere laden with love and startled by the clash of arms, the glow and the life of the "Gerusalemme."... No small quantity of "The Faerie Queene" is suggested and directly inspired by Tasso's great poem, is, in fact, an adaptation; some of it is nothing but metaphor, as Fitzgerald called his own treatment of Calderon.... Tasso is more modern in spirit than his predecessors; he is more touching, more graceful, more refined; but he is a weaker man.... Tasso is the lineal descendant of the troubadours, but he belongs to an age less simple and less sincere.... Tasso was... of the long line of sentimentalists—a race in whom feeling predominates over intellect, a race to which, nevertheless, great men belong—Byron and Keats, Rousseau and Senancour, Heine and Richter and Leopardi.... Tasso was a sentimentalist to the core—the first of his dynasty, and by no means the feeblest.—William Boultong.

In Praise of the Barge

Of all the creatures of commercial enterprise, a canal barge is by far the most delightful to consider. It may spread its sails, and then you see it sailing high above the tree tops and the windmill, sailing on the aqueduct, sailing through the green cornlands; the most picturesque of things amphibious. Or the horse plods along at a foot-pace as if there were no such thing as business in the world; and the man dreaming at the tiller sees the same spire on the horizon all day long. It is a mystery how things ever get to their destination at this rate; and to see the barges waiting their turn at a lock, affords a fine lesson of how easily the world may be taken. There should be contentment on board, for such a life is both to travel and to stay at home.

The chimney smokes for dinner as you go along; the banks of the canal slowly unroll their scenery to contemplative eyes; the barge floats by great forests and through great cities with their public buildings and their lamps at night; and for the barge, in his floating home, "traveling abed," it is merely as if he were listening to another man's story or turning the leaves of a picture book in which he had no concern. He may take his afternoon walk in some foreign country on the banks of the canal, and then come home to dinner at his own fireside.—Stevenson, in "An Inland Voyage."

"Divine Science Is Absolute"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE Sermon on the Mount, as recorded by Matthew, contains within itself many of the most profound truths ever uttered. The world in general has pronounced it to be almost, if not altogether, impracticable, far too idealistic to be translated into terms of everyday life. Indeed, until Christian Science came with its revelation of divine Principle, it did not appear to many at all possible to understand how exactly the teaching could be made available by mankind.

One of the statements uttered by Christ Jesus on that memorable occasion runs as follows: "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Here, he exposes to his listeners the tendency of the human mind to place its affections on some particular object or other, either worthy or unworthy, and points out the fact that it is impossible to give allegiance to divine Principle and to mammon at the same time.

It is apparent that to understand what the Master meant the words God, or Principle, and mammon must be correctly construed. And here Christian Science comes in with its explanation of both. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, a statement concerning the nature of the divine Principle will be found; set forth in the most explicit language, while at the same time there is given the clearest possible indication of the nature of Principle's creation; not only so, but this book also contains a complete exposure of the false sense of the real creation of Principle, which false sense is commonly known by the name of the material creation. Mrs. Eddy uses many synonyms for God, just as many names are used for God in the Bible. Thus in Christian Science God is referred to as divine Principle, Spirit, Mind, Truth, and some other names. Moreover, God is declared by Christian Science to be infinite. Thus God is infinite divine Principle, infinite Spirit or Mind, infinite Truth. It will be noticed that limitation cannot be predicated of God; being infinite, He is unlimited. That is to say, God exists as all-inclusive Principle. Nothing can be real outside of Himself. He includes within Himself all that really exists. That is the starting-point in Christian Science. The position is stated in Mrs. Eddy's words on page 275 of Science and Health: "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other mind nor mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle."

What then about mammon? This Semitic word, introduced into New Testament Greek without translation, probably from the Phœnician, simply means "wealth" or "gain." It is not straining its meaning in the slightest to understand Jesus' use of the word as synonymous with matter. And this is substantiated whenever the question is considered metaphysically. Christian Science, holding to the absolute truth that God is infinite Spirit or Mind, maintains that matter has no real existence. Spirit cannot create anything unlike itself. Mind can only manifest its nature and activity in ideas. Thus spiritual ideas alone exist as the manifestation of creative Principle. Matter, as Christian Science teaches, is nothing but the delusion of a false material sense of these real spiritual ideas. Every material object, so-called, is, the counterfeit of a real spiritual idea, but as matter is without any reality or identity. There can be no compromise with the truth about Principle and its idea in Christian Science. As Mrs. Eddy has so forcibly stated on page 274 of Science and Health: "Divine Science is absolute, and permits no half-way position in learning its Principle and rule—establishing it by demonstration. The conventional firm, called matter and mind, God never formed."

It is because "divine Science is absolute" that in Christian Science practice there never can be successful cooperation between it and material methods of treating disease. It surely would be quite irrational to hold that Spirit is infinite and all-powerful and matter consequently unreal and devoid of potency, and at the same time to apply some material concoction or other to destroy a physical ache which, on the basis of the allness of Spirit, must admittedly be an erroneous mental condition. That is why in Christian Science practice there can be no adulteration of the truth. The moment such enters in, the balance is tilted toward the side of matter or error, and healing becomes protracted. In fact it cannot take place in its fullness while the human consciousness is divided in its allegiance between matter and Spirit.

When Jesus the Christ was performing those wonders of healing, the Pharisees looked upon his deeds not only with skepticism but with jealousy, and reasoning among themselves accused him of casting out devils, or evils "by Beelzebub, the prince of the devils." Jesus, knowing what they were thinking, replied: "Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand." Every healing per-

formed by Christ Jesus was the result of his undivided faithfulness or obedience to Principle. He knew the allness of God. He knew the unreality of matter and all its phenomena. He knew that God, Himself infinite good, created nothing that was evil. It was because he knew all these things, and understood consequently that disease did not exist as a real effect but had only a seeming or illusory existence, that he was able to heal on the instant "all manner of sickness."

Just as in the days of the Prophet of Galilee, so in these days of Christian Science there has to be faithful allegiance to Truth to heal through spiritual law. Between divine Mind and human conjecture there is an impassable gulf, for the one is real, the other unreal. Christian Science, because it is absolute in its statements concerning Truth, is overturning all material systems based on human opinion and sense testimony. "Divine Science does not put new wine into old bottles. Soul into matter, nor the infinite into the finite. Our false views of matter perish as we grasp the facts of Spirit." (Science and Health, p. 281.) And with the destruction of false material beliefs by spiritual truth, healing from sorrow and sickness and sin is bound to follow.

There Was Peace in Them

I'd watched the sorrow of the evening sky,
And smelt the sea, and earth, and the warm clover,
And heard the waves and the seagull's mocking cry.

Then from the sad west turning
wearily,
I saw the pines against the white north sky,
Very beautiful and still, and bending over
Their sharp black heads against a quiet sky.
And there was peace in them; and I
Was happy....

—Rupert Brooke.

A Classic

A classic is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and exquisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form that consents to every mood and of grace and dignity, which can be simple without being vulgar, elevated without being distant, and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old.—Lowell.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1919

EDITORIALS

China's Appeal

THE appeal recently forwarded to the United States Senate by Eugene Chen, one of China's representatives at the Peace Conference, urging the Senate to aid in securing a revision of the Shantung settlement, is deserving of the very widest publicity. One of the most trusted factors in the outlook and reckonings of the diplomatist taking violent excursion outside the region of international honor is and ever has been the short memory of the great public. Time, he reckons, is the very essence of this contract. Give the public time enough, he says cynically, and it will forget anything. The next nine days' wonder will displace the unsettled problem from the news of the day, and the public will forget about it so completely that it will cheerfully even assume that it has been settled. Like many similar "shifts and confidences," the day of such a stand-by is very largely over. In these times, an injustice has a way of ever growing more clamorous for redress as time goes on, instead of sinking into oblivion. By an increasing number of means, it manages to maintain itself in the forefront of public concern, ever defining the issue more clearly until, at last, the sheer weight of public opinion compels a settlement. Japan is likely to find that this is abundantly true today in regard to Shantung.

Some four years ago, when the discussion over the notorious Twenty-One Demands was at its height, a prominent Japanese diplomatist remarked to a representative of this paper that the failure of Japanese diplomacy was most clearly seen in its inability to prevent discussion. "Too much talk," he said, "altogether too much talk! They ought to be able to manage things better than that." It is to be suspected, however, that, then as now, what was the matter was not so much a failure of Japanese diplomacy as that the enlightened sense of the world was getting to be too much for Japanese methods.

Never before in history had justice a larger audience than today, and when Mr. Eugene Chen, in the course of his appeal to the United States Senate, declares that the Shantung settlement is "inconsistent with the national honor and interests of America, an incredible injustice to China, and a danger to the world peace," he finds a hearing, not only in Washington, but all over the civilized world. And it is the same when Mr. Chen goes on to develop his thesis from the point of view of America's obligations to China. The Root-Takahira agreement, the Lansing-Ishii agreement, the whole policy of the United States in the matter is based on the demand for the observance of the integrity of China and the policy of the "open door." It is a policy which, as regards China, has found acceptance everywhere, and yet, as Mr. Chen justly points out, the proposed settlement of the Shantung question is a direct violation of this idea, being nothing better than a reestablishment of the German system in Shantung, a system which included special rights and privileges affecting the independence and territorial integrity of China, besides denying the people of other countries the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China in the province.

Now, there is need for quite plain speaking on this question. The Fiume question, the Danzig question, and the Sarre valley question are the merest child's play compared with the Shantung question. It is not merely whether or not Japan shall be allowed to take over in China certain concessions previously held by Germany. It is not merely a question of national honor and the faith of treaties, although either of these should be and is sufficient to render the settlement impossible as far as permanence is concerned. It is not what Shantung is now, but what it will be made in the future, that is the question. Once firmly entrenched in a vitally strategic area of intramural China, as she is already entrenched without the Great Wall in South Manchuria, Japan can lay her plans at her leisure, and in her own time-honored way, for that remorseless subjugation of China and complete dominance in the Far East which have been her one aim and object for the past twenty years.

As Mr. Chen well points out in his appeal to the Senate—if China is left free by the peace treaty to co-operate with America and the West, the Chinese question will be solved in the interests of the world as a whole. If China is prevented from developing in cooperation with the West, and this is the great aim of Japan, the Chinese question will be solved in the sense desired by Pan-Asiatics under the political and military leadership and dominance of Japan.

The danger of the present attitude of the Allies and the United States toward the Shantung question is the terrible mistake of attempting to view the matter "without the menacing background of the Japanese policy thrown across China today more than ever before in the history of the past two decades." For Germany to hold concessions in Shantung, and to exploit Chinese lands and labor was morally wrong and indefensible, but, in so far as it was a "detached aggression," it carried with it no serious menace. With Japan it is altogether different. Formosa, Korea, South Manchuria, and now Shantung, are all steps along the way, and the trend and intent are surely sufficiently obvious to open the eyes of the dullest of average men to what is really going forward.

If the world is not yet sufficiently enlightened by the travail of the past five years to give heed to China's appeal, because it is based on righteousness, perhaps it is sufficiently awake to give heed to this appeal because it is based on common interest. Those who see most clearly in this matter will, of course, need no spur from the secondary motive. With welcome insight, China places the "incredible injustice" of the settlement before its "danger to world peace." In other words, she appeals

confidently to the world on the ground of righteousness rather than to self-interest. She will, surely, not appeal in vain.

Headlights

RECENT occurrences in Massachusetts strongly impress upon automobilists and the public generally the fact that the difficulties and dangers due to glaring headlights seem to be increasing. This is not to say that the State authorities charged with the regulation of automobiles have not attempted to discover or develop a kind of headlight satisfactory to the user without being a menace, or at least a handicap, to any one in front of it, but apparently no such lamp is in common use. "Dimmers" have been applied to the powerful lamps, but, even when used, which is not on all fitting occasions, their effect does not wholly remedy the situation. There is law on the subject, and rules have been laid down, but in spite of all that has been done the conditions appear to have grown worse.

The fact is that when a driver has to face the rays of one of these lamps he can, in a large proportion of cases, see little or nothing but the light of that lamp until he has passed beyond it. Being unable to see, at least at all clearly, the car he is meeting, he naturally "hugs" his own side of the street or road. In doing this he is probably obliged to depend almost wholly upon memory as to the character of the side of the street or road at that point, while if the way is unfamiliar he is still more as if in the dark. There might be pedestrians directly in his path without his being able to discern them, even though they were flooded with the glare of the headlight pointed toward him.

Right here is a feature of the situation with regard to pedestrians which, because it is so common and so important, should be pointed out clearly. Probably few people, who have not driven an automobile, and so had the driver's point of view borne in upon them, have anything like an accurate concept of the difficulty, in many instances, of perceiving a pedestrian, even a short distance away, from a seat in an automobile. This is quite as likely to be the case when there is an excess of light as when the street is comparatively dark. Indeed, there are many combinations of light in which it seems impossible for the driver to discover whether there is any one on foot ahead of him or not. In some circumstances he could stop his vehicle until he could see what, if anything, was before him, but not in every instance, so suddenly do the dazzling lights often flash upon him.

The regulations in Massachusetts require that any light thrown directly ahead or sidewise from a motor vehicle shall be so arranged that no dazzling rays from it, or from any reflector, shall be at any time more than 3 1/4 feet above the ground on a level road at a distance of 50 feet or more from the vehicle, and that the light shall be sufficient to enable the operator of the vehicle to see any person, vehicle, or substantial object upon the roadway or side thereof for 10 feet on each side of the vehicle 10 feet ahead of it. The results obtained from attempts at enforcement of the lighting regulations have been generally unsatisfactory. Representatives of automobile organizations have declared them to be vague and puzzling, even after elaborate explanation by the authorities. Meetings of automobile owners have been held to hear talks on the subject, and police officers, although they have made many arrests in the attempt to enforce the law, have been much at sea as to exactly what is legally required with regard to the lamps. In short, the consensus of opinion seems to be that what complies with the regulations is very uncertain. Owners of motor vehicles claim that they have tried to conform to the demands by putting appliances on their lamps, only to find that they could not tell whether these devices brought the lamps within the letter of the law or not. It is said that in some states the authorities provide a darkened test box into which a vehicle can be driven and its lamps be officially either approved or disapproved, and the question definitely settled. Some Massachusetts citizens have declared that this method would furnish the best solution of the problem in this State. The Illuminating Engineering Society some time ago discussed the subject at one of its meetings, when members expressed the opinion that if the courts would establish a legal definition of "glare," the engineers could eliminate it from automobile headlights and still provide an adequate driving light. But such a definition seems still to be lacking.

Recent inquiry on the subject at the office of the Massachusetts Highway Commission brought forth a statement that a campaign was now going on to enforce the regulations, with inspectors employed by the commission assisting the police. But one cannot escape the opinion that something different in the system is greatly needed. The problem should be solved without unnecessary delay. It is a problem that concerns everybody, including the person who never rode in an automobile, for motor vehicles now go everywhere, even in the night. It is, of course, desirable that all the states should have uniform regulations. The laws vary considerably in the different states, and methods and equipment which are legal in one may be in violation of the law the moment a vehicle enters another state. This condition could, no doubt, be remedied through cooperation between automobile organizations and the various state officials.

Women's Work in India

THE meeting which was recently held in London in support of the Poona Seva Sadan, an institution organized to train Indian women for social service, was a further welcome proof of the growing emancipation of women in India and of the interest which such a movement is capable of arousing in Great Britain. As Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the honorary general secretary of the institution, declared, the vast majority of the Indian people, especially the Indian women, are, it is true, without any education in the western sense of that word, nevertheless it would be a great mistake to insist, for that reason, that they are without culture. They are indeed possessed, in many cases, of a wonderful natural culture such as renders them peculiarly apt pupils when it comes

to a matter of learning to do something with organized intelligence, the basic purpose of which is so much in line with their natural inclination as social service.

The opportunities for Indian women, trained in social work, are indeed almost unlimited. An Indian woman enters upon her task without any of the handicaps of a European, either as regards language or niceties of social custom, whilst, having achieved a certain amount of freedom herself, she presents a practical example of that larger life to which it would be a part of her work to arouse the people amongst whom she labored. The Poona Seva Sadan is fully awake to these facts, and in its organization makes for the development of the highest sense of liberty and the broadest possible outlook. It is entirely non-sectarian, and takes no account of races or classes, but aims at "service for all."

As another forward step in the great work of the education of the women of India, the organization is indeed deserving of the utmost support. For those who are, in any measure, acquainted with the situation concerning women's education in India cannot but view with considerable concern what Lord Chelmsford described, some time ago, as "the growing inequality between men and women, arising out of the differences in education." The position is a peculiarly complex one. For several decades past, Indian boys and young men in steadily increasing numbers have been going to Europe to be educated, or have been receiving education along western lines in India, and although those who have seen the urgency of the matter have insisted on the importance of the education of women, yet the educational gulf between the sexes has been all along, and is today, steadily widening. This condition is all the more serious in view of the traditional place which women in India maintain in the matter of influence. Although condemned very largely to seclusion, the influence of Indian women has always been peculiarly emphatic, and the fact, noted by The Times of India, some time ago, that this influence is not "perhaps, invariably in favor of progress" need occasion no surprise when women are condemned to lag so far behind men in the matter of education.

Conditions are, of course, improving, and very much has been done, in recent years, to promote the education of Indian women; but only the fringe of the matter has, so far, been touched. Every movement toward greater freedom tends to "narrow the gulf," however, and it is for this reason that an organization such as the Poona Seva Sadan is so abundantly welcome.

Artists and the Coast of Maine

WHEREVER the ocean swells go rolling and pounding over rocks that stand eternally as outposts for the land, sending up a dash of white spray amidst the blue of sea and sky in the summer sunshine, there you may find the painter-folk, the artists, and that is why more than one American artist who has tried it and who knows will tell you that in midsummer "there's nothing like the coast of Maine." Maine's coast line is hardly a line at all. It is rather a protracted maze of islands, bays, coves, headlands, inlets, capes, tiny estuaries, rock-ribbed and cliff-bound, for the most part, and guarded ever and anon by masses of rock, some of them not large enough to be classed as islands, which stand amid the swell and surge of open ocean, five or ten miles out to sea.

So, in the New England summer, the artists make their appearance in the quaint old village seaports of the Pine Tree State. They do not flock there; you might watch the travel routes for the migration without ever detecting it. Yet when the sun of approaching midsummer shows a readiness to parch the fields in more southerly Connecticut, and the air grows sultry even over the hills of Litchfield and along the protected shores of Old Lyme and Groton, in that State, you will find the art colonies there missing first one and then another well-known figure, only, if you search, to discover these same figures reappearing in Castine, or Port Clyde, or Brooklyn, or Isle au Haut, in Maine, or, most likely of all, along the cliffs of far-out Monhegan. There are those, of course, who prefer the gentler virtues of Cape Cod subjects, who love to study those Truro sands which are always changing with the drift of each dry wind, who can find all-sufficient occupation in the low-lying sandy shores of Provincetown Harbor, or in the quaint and languid life of the main street of that old town. But those who delight in the ponderous beat of wave on rock, who must feel for themselves the sea's vastness and power, who must strive ever to catch on their canvases some hint of the slow-heaving surge, or the cavernous silence wherein the incoming roller seems to hold its resistless power in suspense, only to yield it up at length in a thunderous crash that rives the very silence into wave-wet tatters of filmy sound—all such artists must have Maine.

And yet the artists, if they had their way, would keep aloof from the so-called summer resorts. Even the secluded hamlet, with its "summer boarders," is not for them if they can by any chance find a hamlet that is more secluded still; a tiny fishing community, perhaps, whether the summer visitor has not yet penetrated, where life is simple, where men and women of the sea can be seen at first hand; crude and rough, perhaps, but only as the sea is crude and rough. The sea, and that which speaks to them of the sea, are what the artists seek on the Maine coast, and it is with regret that they find the summer visitors following them, even if a long way behind. For, while the summer people are to some extent prospective purchasers of "good little bits" of sea, or sky, or cliff that the artist may be willing to dispose of at a price, they inevitably get between the artist and nature, and ere long they force him to pack up his kit and move on.

When Monhegan was in its prime as a lure for artists, its inhabitants were fisher folk, living in a few houses clustered near the two tiny beaches that gave, on the little harbor, the only safe landing place for boats. Behind the houses was a small meadow, and behind that, again, only rising rock-ribbed pasture land and a fringe of timber, until one came to the bare promontories that rose 200 to 300 feet above the wave-washed ledges. An artist might start from the hamlet with his kit, of a forenoon, and see no sign of humankind all day, except as he might sight the fishermen, cruising off the island, on the watch for a

school of herring or mackerel, or hauling a seine after the fish had been met up with. Roaming over those headlands, an artist was alone with nature. He had his fill of the sea. Such land as was there served merely as accent for the sea's spoken word. Steamers passed only on the horizon. Sailing craft were few except for the fishing boats. A whale at play in the offing was almost a commoner sight than a large steamship near by. And the cliffs! An artist might have all the climbing skill of an Alpine guide and yet be only half-satisfied with the vantage places he should gain for his easel; and yet, after mere half-satisfaction, what grandeur, what rugged truth, what aspects primeval, what heights and what depths, were there in wild profusion, as reward for his labored descent! Or if he chose to take the time of ebbing tide, and sought those alluring but seldom-disclosed pools at the very base of the headland, what rare treasures of weed, and shell, and hermit creatures, and what strange wealth of color to be caught in that brief half hour before some dash of spray, falling on the hither side of a telltale ledge, should warn the artist intruder to be up and aloft ere the only path of ascent should be again jealously hidden by the returning tide!

To all such places, however, time at length brings the summer visitor. And then come those who would build, and prepare, and make money. Even the fishermen forget to fish, and their wives learn to support the family and follow the fashions. By a curious anomaly, nature gives place to art. Yet the artist moves on.

Notes and Comments

A NEW road, which has every likelihood of becoming internationally famous, is projected by plans now on foot in several cities of Minnesota, and if carried out will follow the course of the Mississippi River from its source in Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico. This would create a great north and south highway in the United States, about 3000 miles long, a continuous thoroughfare through important cities and beautiful scenery; it is said, indeed, that no other road in the country would offer so much variety in natural beauty. The traveler would pass from the picturesque of the Upper Mississippi to scenery that has been called majestic as the mighty stream flows southward, for the touring car of the present would closely follow the course that delighted travelers when the river steamers were in their prime and "Mark Twain" was gathering material for future literature that acquainted many an English reader with the Mississippi.

AN odd aftermath of the American Revolution comes in the desire of the Royal Scots Fusiliers to recover, if possible, the regimental drums that disappeared when General Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates, at Saratoga, in 1777. The Royal Scots Fusiliers were known as the North British Fusiliers when they fought under Burgoyne. Looking backward, the loss of its drums was a serious matter in the traditions of the regiment, and may even account for the change of name. But the Royal Scots Fusiliers have today erased any such cause of regret from the record of their eighteenth century campaign in America, and can well afford to take the bitter with the sweet in reviewing their history. So the drums are something that they feel they can look for and cherish. One hopes that somewhere in America the ancient drums can be located and returned to the Fusiliers.

PRESIDENT WILSON has said that Washington is the worst place in the United States in which to find out what the majority of citizens want. Naturally "special groups" are the most noisy at the capital. It is so with regard to prohibition. Those interested from a profit-making standpoint are noisiest in their objection to prohibition, and talk extravagantly about how prohibition will damage business. Probably it will damage some business that ought to be damaged; to the extent of elimination; but as to the general business and prosperity of the country, listen for a moment to the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts. The members say, "National prohibition will bring the greatest possible boom to the furniture business, signs of which are already apparent in dry states. Money hitherto spent for liquor will be diverted to improve the home." That is from "hard-headed" business men, based upon their observation of results in states where the liquor men said business would be ruined.

Now that the Americans who volunteered with the British forces are being brought together in England for repatriation, it seems likely that the number of these recruits was far in excess of the 20,000 at which it has been estimated. It will not be surprising if this volunteer army, whose individuals fought under the British flag wherever it fronted an enemy, reached a total of 100,000. Some enlisted in 1914, and the number grew from year to year. Whatever the final estimate, the Americans in British service made undoubtedly the largest body of men ever enlisted for war under another flag than their own. And now, for many of them, it is quite a long and serious business to secure the papers that will prove to port-officials at home that they are not immigrants.

Few there can be in the United States who have not heard of the A. E. F. newspaper, The Stars and Stripes; but many there must be who do not know that the managing editor remained content to be a private in the United States Army and resolutely refused a commission. Formerly a newspaper reporter, Private Harold W. Ross had opportunity to be sent to an officers' training school in France, but preferred to join the staff of the A. E. F. newspaper, then in its very beginning. He became, before long, managing editor, and so important was the part that the paper played in the life of the American forces in France that he was asked if his work could not be done to better advantage if he became a commissioned officer; to which he answered that even a corporal's chevrons would embarrass him. It has been said that no man had greater influence upon the thought of the A. E. F. than he, for The Stars and Stripes grew, within a year, to a circulation of about half a million, and became one of the most widely read journals in the world.